MORNING EDITION

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MORNING EDITION

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Rangoon Raided by Army Planes; Navy Destroys 21 Craft in P.I.

Naval Airmen Continue To Pound Philippine Air Bases

FIGHTING INTENSIFIED

The Imperial Navy Air Force has been pounding the remaining enemy airplanes in the Philippines since it started intensive attacks over the islands. Its operations for the last few days were unusually vigorous with brilliant results, predicting an early collapse of the American air force in East Asia. During two days, Saturday and Sunday, the Japanese "sea hawks" displayed their furious strength resulting in 21 enemy planes either downed or destroyed on the ground.

The Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters made the following announcement at 4 p.m. Wednesday:

"The Imperial Navy Air Force launched attacks on the remaining air force of the enemy in the Philippines for two days, December 20 and 21. The results were that the Japanese planes shot down three large enemy planes and destroyed four large and 14 small enemy machines on the ground.

NEW JAPANESE P.I. LANDINGS ADMITTED

Domei

VICHY, December 23.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States and Commonwealth Forces in the Philippines, has admitted that Imperial Japanese Forces have effected another landing at an undisclosed place, according to a report received here from Vichy today.

General MacArthur announced that the landing occurred at a point approximately 320 miles north of Manila and that a furious struggle was in progress, the report stated.

United States forces, General MacArthur asserted, have retreated about four miles from the place where the landing was effected in order to defend their position against Japanese troops who have engaged them in a furious drive southward toward Manila, the report said.

JAPANESE AIRMEN ACTIVE OVER P.I.

Domei

LISBON, December 23.—The United States War Department today announced that fighting in the Philippines has increased in intensity, according to a Washington dispatch received here today. Japanese forces, with the cooperation of bombers and pursuit plane reinforcements, yesterday continued landing on the Philippines, the communique said. Fierce fighting was said continuing around Davao, on Mindanao Island.

PHILIPPINE FIGHTING SAID INTENSIFIED

Domei

SAIGON, December 24.—An Arip message flashed from Manila reported that the Japanese Air Force yesterday displayed vigorous activities all over the Philippines, especially in the northern portion of Luzon Island. The same message, meanwhile, has quoted the Philippine defense authorities as having announced that the American-Filipino troops at the defense works near a certain point were putting up desperate resistance against the Japanese Army units which succeeded in landing on Monday.

HEAVY FIGHT GOING ON IN REICH-SOVIET WAR

Nazi Troops, Air Force Repell Attacks in Central Sector Of Eastern Front

Domei

BERLIN, December 23.—Heavy fighting between German and Soviet troops still continue in the central sector of the Eastern Front, the High Command announced today.

German troops, with the cooperation of the air force, yesterday repelled strong Soviet attacks destroying 19 Soviet tanks, the communique said.

German aircraft yesterday damaged a Soviet warship off Sebastopol, Crimea, while bomber units have sunk a medium-sized Soviet freighter off the Fischer Peninsula, and damaged another Soviet merchant ship off the Kola Peninsula, the communique said.

In North Africa, fierce struggles reportedly took place yesterday in the area east of Benghazi. German bombers were said to have dispersed British troop concentrations and motor columns

PASSIVE RESISTANCE OF INDIA CRUMBLING

Nehru and Followers Cannot Stand Still Adhering to Gandhi's Policy

With the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, the flames of anti-British sentiment are burning with greater intensity, according to an information reaching a certain quarter, reports the Asahi.

One evidence of this sentiment was manifested in an article appearing on December 12 in the Daily Herald written by Pandit Nehru who was just released by the British authorities after a year's imprisonment. He wrote:

"My first impression of India after I got out of the prison was that the hostility of the Indian people toward England is even greater when I was put behind the bars 13 months ago.

"The mere release of other members of the Indian Nationalist Party will not subdue the feelings of animosity. Though Mahatma Gandhi is still adhering to the policy of passive resistance, a large majority of us cannot subscribe to that policy."

WAKE ISLAND FALL SNAPS DEFENSE LINK

Nippon Occupation of Strategic Base Dashes U.S. Hopes Of Offensive

JAPAN VICTORY HARD WON

Imperial Army Faced Unusually Bad Weather and Incredible Resistance

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 23.—Japanese forces successfully landed on Wake Island this morning after carrying out an intense air and shell attack since early yesterday, the United States Navy Department announced today, it was reported here from Washington today.

The complete occupation of the Island of Wake, a vital point in the line of defense for the United States, running from Hawaii to Manila was announced by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters Wednesday.

The fall of the highly strategic island to the Imperial Navy after series of assaults which were started simultaneously with the declaration of war on America and Britain December 8, following by several days the occupation of Guam Island, another equally important link in America's defense line in the Pacific, dashed to the ground the hopes of the Americans for penetration of East Asia.

The force defending the island, consisting of 300 marines, said to be the flower of the ground force of the American Navy, is reported to have put up an unusually stiff resistance to Imperial Navy. This stubborness is witness to the fact that the American Navy attached supreme importance to the island as a stepping stone for the realization of a vision of an East Asia at the beck and call of the United States.

Obstacles Well Known

Observers here did not find it difficult to form a conception of the nature of the problems which confronted the Navy which had decided to get into the island.

They pointed out that the island was one vast fort, with bases for submarines, smaller warships, and army and navy planes. An idea of the elaborateness with which the island was defended will be gained from the fact that $10,550,000 had been expended to complete the program of fortifying the island.

The task of defending the island, it was further pointed out, fell to a force whose nucleus was formed by a group of 300 marines who had been picked by the leaders of the American Navy.

These marines were equipped with the most modern arms on earth. They had the service of an air force which had been augmented to a considerable extent prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

The observers commented that it was not so much the magnificent fighting put up by the defenders of the island as the natural elements which exacted the price of two destroyers for the occupation of the island by the Imperial Navy.

Weather Unusually Bad

The weather conditions over the island and the vicinity which normally are bad indeed, were terrible at the time the Imperial Navy commenced the final assault on the island Monday. The high seas which were running about the island added to the difficulties of the raiders.

The Asahi recalls that it was in February of this year that a Presidential order was issued to strengthen the defense of the island. Under the order the island was closed to all except persons concerned in the defense project. As the work progressed there was a visible increase in the air arm of the force defending the island.

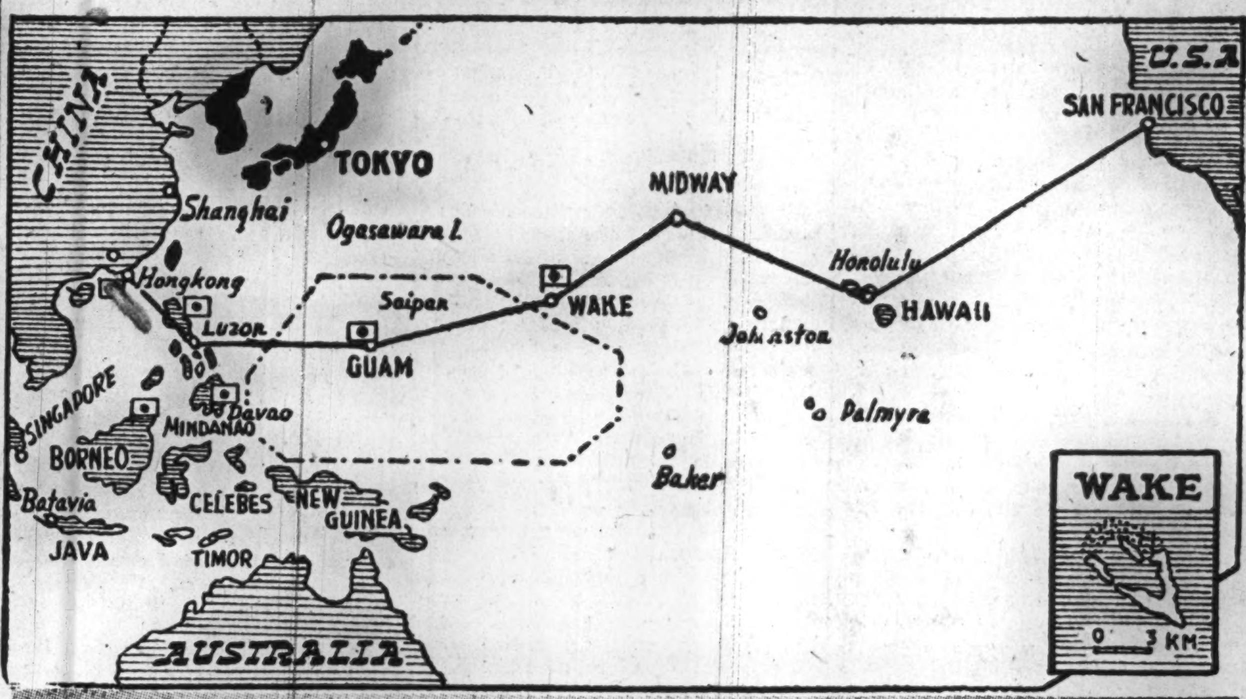
In the estimation of the Nichi Nichi, the loss of Wake represented a fatal blow to the Pacific strategy of the American Navy. The paper avers that now that it has been deprived of Wake the American Navy needs to give up the hope of changing to guerrilla warfare, or aerial and submarine warfare, in an attempt to bring about a favorable turn in the war situation which has been decidedly unfavorable to it ever since the outbreak of hostilities whose start witnessed the elimination of the main units from the Pacific fleet in a daring attack on Hawaii.

Size of Hibiya Park

The three islets that comprise the Wake Islands, now under the complete occupation of the Japanese forces, are together no larger than the area of Hibiya Park, a Domei representative learned from Isamu Morimura of the Japan Airways Wednesday. Mr. Morimura, then on his way back from the United States on a Pan-American Airways liner, had unusual opportunities for inspecting the islands when he stop-

(Continued on Page 2)

Flag of Rising Sun Waves



No more does the Stars-Spangled Banner flaunt its imperialistic designs over Wake Island. In its place, the Flag of the Rising Sun waves triumphantly—a symbol that the Japanese Empire has exterminated for good U.S. sovereignty. The map shows the Flag of the Rising Sun also waving in other Anglo-Saxon domains. Below is a picture of an air-field of the once proud American possession. The American flag is seen fluttering in the sea breeze—a sight that is no more.

Information Board Drops Use of Word 'Domin' or Natives in Its Statements

In a few years, the word "domin" or natives will have the word "rare," "obsolete" or "archaic" after it in Japanese dictionaries should the Japanese lexicographers follow the precedent set by the Vice-President of the Board of Information, Kiwao Okumura, who indicated that henceforth the Board of Information will not use that word in their statements or reports, according to Domei.

The word "domin" is the second to be purged from the Board of Information's dictionary, the first having being "kyokuto" or Far East.

The Vice-President of the Board of Information stated:

"As far as the Board is concerned, it will henceforth refrain from employing this word. This was decided at the meeting of the Vice-Ministers of the Cabinet.

"After all, the object of the War of Greater East Asia is to eliminate every visible sign of Anlgo-Saxon domination from Asia. Accordingly, we must refer to the original inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, Hongkong, Malaya and other countries with proper respect becoming of a nation that is a leader and with paternal sentiment.

"As was indicated in the Imperial Rescript, every nation must be allowed to seek its proper place. Thus, to use the word that has its source in the racial prejudice and superiority complex of the Anglo-Saxons would not only contravene the object of the present struggle but also hurt the feelings of the people in those countries.

"Instead of the word 'domin,' the word 'jumin' or inhabitants should be used or the word, Malayans when referring to the people of Malaya or Filipinos in the case of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

"We are not purging this word merely because it is a translation of the English word, native, but because the basic object of the war is one of construction, politically, economically and ideologically. It is necessary to cleanse the heart and mind of the Japanese people from the influences of words that have their root in Anglo-Saxon conception of the world."

Information Bureau For War Prisoners Will Be Established

In the presence of His Majesty the Emperor, the plenary session of the Privy Council Wednesday approved the organization of a War Prisoners Information Bureau. The session opened at 10 a.m. in the Imperial Palace. The Council was represented by Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President, Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, Vice-President, and all other members. Among those present representing the Government were Premier General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Chikahiko Koizumi, Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino and Director Eiichi Moriyama of the Legislation Bureau. Chief Secretary Sueo Horiye of the Privy Council, at the outset, reported the result of the examination of the referred subject by the committee, upon which the proposed new Government office was unanimously approved. The session rose at 10:30 a.m. following the Imperial withdrawal.

ITALIAN PLANES DEADLY

Torpedo-Carrying Craft Play Important Role in Mediterranean

D.N.B.

ROME, December 24.—The ever increasing importance of Italian torpedo-carrying planes in the course of naval engagements in the Mediterranean becomes obvious from the latest information concerning the part played by these planes in the last naval encounter near Syrte.

The Giornale d'Italia states that four British cruisers had been hit by aircraft torpedoes. The Italians employed "Sparvieri" planes which took off from various bases on the Mediterranean coast. The number of planes engaged in this operation was not disclosed however. Moreover, a fifth British cruiser had been damaged during the Syrte naval encounter by German bombers.

Soong Made Foreign Chief

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 24.—According to a Chungking dispatch, the Chiang regime yesterday appointed T. V. Soong, who is in the Untied States to assist Hu Shih, Chungking Ambassador to Washington, as Foreign Minister in succession to Quo Tai-chi who was transferred to a minor position of Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Sub-committee of the Supreme National Defense Council.

NOTICE

In observance of Taisho Tenno Sai today, there will be no evening edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser. Publication will be resumed with the morning edition of December 26.

SAYDAM TO RESUME POST

Turkey's Premier Not to Resign Post As Rumored

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 23.—Dr. Refik Saydam, Premier, who would resign his post as rumored due to ill health, will resume his work in the near future, well-informed sources here disclosed today.

It is believed that Premier Saydam has agreed to return to his post at the request of President General Ismet Inonu because of the changed international situation.

About 15 Enemy Planes Downed in Rangoon Aerial Fight

TUNGLUNG HIT AGAIN

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 5:10 p.m. Wednesday announced the bombing of Rangoon by Japanese Army planes. The announcement reads:

"Japanese Army fighter and bombing planes in close cooperation yesterday attacked Rangoon airfield in Burma. The Japanese planes fought with about 15 enemy planes of the Spitfire type and shot down all of them. (The exact number downed is not known). The Japanese planes also destroyed four enemy bombers and two fighters on the ground by setting them on fire. Four Japanese planes have not yet returned to their base.

TUNGLUNG ISLAND BOMBING CONTINUES

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTH CHINA, December 24.—Japanese Naval planes continued fierce attack of Tunglung Island, east of Hongkong, all day yesterday. The Japanese Naval Air Force, braving the enemy anti-aircraft guns, effected furious bombing and machine-gunning upon the remaining enemy pill-boxes and other military establishments, inflicting heavy damage.

RANGOON PREPARES AGAINST AIR ATTACKS

Domei

LISBON, December 23.—Government authorities in Rangoon have ordered extensive preparation against possible Japanese air attacks, according to a dispatch arriving here today from Calcutta.

Dugouts and air-raid shelters have been constructed hastily throughout the Burmese capital, while municipal authorities have been supervising the construction of approximately 20 huge water reservoirs for fire prevention purposes, the report said.

These wartime measures have excited the public many of whom are already fleeing from the city despite orders to remain and defend the capital, concluded the report.

ARMY PLANES ACTIVE IN SOUTH CHINA

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 24.—A total of 17 enemy planes were confirmed to have been destroyed by Japanese Army planes in South China up to yesterday since the commencement of the current war. Of these, 14 were shattered in the Hongkong direction, two others at Kweilin and another at Nanyung.

Four enemy warships and vessels were sunk and three others wrecked by Japanese Army fliers, it is also confirmed. Besides, many gun emplacements, anti-aircraft gun positions and other military establishments were also reduced by Japanese air machines. Two Japanese war-birds were forced to land on the friendly troops' position, but no damage was caused.

AUSTRALIA TO SEND MORE PLANES

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 23.—While formally deciding to defend Singapore to the last man, the military conference convened by the Australian Government has decided to speed up preparations for the immediate dispatch of a large squadron of planes to Singapore, according to a Canberra report received here today.

Meanwhile, John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, has sent a personal message to Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, and President Roosevelt, and at the same time, reported the Australian Government's military plans against Japan, it was said.

BRITISH PLANES FLY OVER THAILAND

Domei

BANGKOK, December 24.—British planes again raided Thailand, according to an announcement issued by the Thai High Command yesterday.

The announcement reads: "A British plane attacked Singora at 6:20 a.m. Sunday and released four bombs. Another British raider at 10:40 a.m. the same day appeared over Nagorn Sawarn and dropped three bombs.

"Six other British flying machines at 3:30 p.m. Sunday visited Prachuabkhirikun, 200 kilometers south of Bangkok, and another town north of Prachuabkhirikun. Two British planes bombed Chum Porn, 300 kilometers south of Bangkok, at 2:30 p.m. Monday but damage was slight."

Yuzawa Sees Premier

Michio Yuzawa, Home Vice-Minister, conferred with Premier General Hideki Tojo who is concurrently the Home Minister at the Premier's official residence at 3:15 p.m. Wednesday. He retired from the residence after a 25-minute conference.

Gen. Nakamura Named

General Kotaro Nakamura, member of the Supreme War Council, was appointed Wednesday Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Defense Headquarters, the Army Office officially announced.

CHURCHILL ORDERED TO U.S., SAY NAZIS

Berlin Believes Roosevelt Will Exact Huge Drain On British

SEES CLASH OF INTEREST

Difficulty Expected for London And Washington to Meet Halfway

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 24.—The Berlin press is of the opinion that Prime Minister Churchill has been ordered to Washington by President Roosevelt. It is believed here that President Roosevelt will impose on Mr. Churchill terms that will be cutting deeply into Great Britain's future as well as into the traditions of British history. It is expected that the interests of the two nations will clash and that it will be extremely difficult to find the right line for the combined demands of Washington and London.

The conference, at present being held between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, is considered to be a sure sign of the catastrophic position in which the two countries find themselves as a result of the loss of vital positions.

It is pointed out that the United States lost its Pacific Fleet while Great Britain lost its Asiatic Fleet.

In the Mediterranean, the British Fleet is also being hard pressed while the British Atlantic Fleet is suffering severe losses.

The heart of the British Empire, Singapore, moreover, is seriously being threatened. The biggest ally of Washington and London, the Soviet Union, has lost its main fighting strength while German troops have advanced up to 1,000 kilometers into Soviet territory. It is stressed that the military position of the Anglo-Saxon Powers thus is truly catastrophical.

The Wilhelmstrasse points out that Germany is little interested in the outcome of the Washington talks. When questioned at his press conference whether the Soviet Union would also be participating in the Washington talks the spokesman shrugged his shoulders and merely answered: "Why not?"

The report of Winston Churchill's visit to Washington is published by the German press in no sensational manner. The headlines of the papers are dealing with the sinking of the British airplane carrier.

The Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung calls the journey as having arisen from a pressing necessity thus giving expression to the view of the press in general. It was significant that this meeting did not take place on board a British or American battleship as was the case at the first meeting on the Atlantic. The paper recalls that a number of British and American warships had been destroyed since then so that none was left which could be spared for the purpose of this conference.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger states that Mr. Churchill had been ordered by President Roosevelt to go to Washington who was about to establish the headquarters of the democratic war in Washington ordering all the representatives of those countries which are fighting fo his objectives, the objectives of the plutocrats, to come to Washington was about to coordinate the war efforts in accordance with the conduct of his war aiming at the shifting of the center of gravity to Washington. This aim, the paper emphasizes, was too plain to be mistaken by anyone.

Situation Is Changed

"Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain whose whereabouts were unknown for the past few days, suddenly appeared at Washington on December 22. For about ten days at the beginning of August he was also unheard of, finally appeared off the coast of Canada, and held that historical interview with President Franklin D. Roosevelt on board the British battleship Prince of Wales which was recently sunk off Malaya. After the conference, Prime Minister Churchill issued what was called a joint declaration in an attempt to deceive the whole world. At that time Germany was engaged in fighting the Soviet Union and thus had no time to attack England. Great Britain was in a comparatively favorable position, and consequently found it advantageous to make various intrigues. But today the situation has changed and no British intrigue would be successful." This is the opinion of the Miyako which continues:

"Both the United States and Great Britain have suffered serious defeats in the Pacific battles which they can never hide. Whatever Mr. Churchill might discuss with President Roosevelt, it will have no effect whatever, because the position of Japan has now become so decidedly clear.

"It is rumored that the two would talk at Washington of a British-American defensive and offensive alliance, or a similar pact among the United States, Great Britain, Chungking, the Soviet Union and the Netherlands East Indies. But again it is also said that they may discuss a plan for compromising with the Axis nations.

"The British Empire and the United States are now in such a state that they cannot face the joint attack of the Axis. For strengthening their front they must form a British-American alliance or an alliance of five Powers, in order to draw the remaining neutrals to their camp. But we have already seen how they formed the ABCDS front, and we feel no threat from their scheme. Neutral countries and smaller nations would not be so foolish as to share the same fate as the declining Empire.

"The rumor of a compromise with the Axis deserves no attention. This war is already being fought in earnest and nothing will stop it. If they shout 'Stop,' we must be aware of their trick of proposing another Magna Charta to deceive us. We wish to reject such a proposal in the name of the Asiatic races who have been oppressed and swindled for these one hundred years. Until we see the absolute emancipation of East Asia by driving out the British and American influences, we cannot stop this war."

Monument Erected For Emperor Meiji At Sumida Park

The stone monument in memory of the Emperor Meiji's visits which has been erected near Makura-bashi, Sumida Park, Tokyo, will be unveiled with due ceremony today on the occasion of Taisho-Tennosai, reports the Asahi. The monument is erected at the place where the Emperor Meiji visited four times during His Majesty's reign to see the regatta staged by naval officers and men. The unveiling ceremony is due to be opened at 1 p.m. with Admiral Isamu Takeshita as the master of ceremonies. Representatives of the Navy Ministry, Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, Mayor of Tokyo and many reservists will attend.

CELEBRATION PLANNED FOR MANCHOU FOUNDING

10th Anniversary Occurring Next Year to Be Feted in Japan Also

In celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo which will occur next year, brilliant events such as art exhibitions, music performances and athletic meets are being planned both in Manchoukuo and Japan. The plans were disclosed December 23, says the Nichi Nichi.

Pictures drawn by prominent Japanese artists, Taikan Yokoyama, Gyokudo Kawai, Seiho Takeuchi and others will be exhibited next September in Hsinking, Mukden and Harbin and after the exhibition will be presented to the Manchoukuo Government. A large art gallery is due to be built in Hsinking.

In Tokyo also, national treasures of Manchoukuo will be submitted to public inspection at Ueno Imperial Museum next September. These treasures are the boast of the Manchoukuo Empire, being the essence of culture of that country. They are embroidery works made during Sung, Yuan, Ming, and Chin periods and ancient books of great value.

A goodwill mission consisting of more than 100 musicians of Tokyo Music Academy is due to visit Manchoukuo next October to give performances in Hsinking, Harbin, Mukden and Dairen.

Besides, lecture meeting, athletic meet, assembly of men of letters, etc. are now on foot.

Axis Envoys Leaving

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 23.—Reliable but unconfirmed reports here today stated that diplomatic representatives of Germany, Italy and other European Powers at war with the United States would leave the United States aboard the 8,980-ton Portuguese vessel, Nyassa. The Nyassa left here today bound for New York, the report disclosed.

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

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LONDON NEWSPAPERS URGE JOINT TACTICS

Appraise Situation Coolly and Ask U.S.-Britain Front Be Reorganized

YORKSHIRE POST REMARKS

Declares Editorially Most Urgent Necessity Concentration of Operations

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 23.—After a lapse of two weeks since the disastrous defeat of the British naval forces in Malaya, London papers finally have begun to appraise the situation coolly and have come out with demands for reorganization of the American and British fronts in East Asia and to recoup their losses, according to a London report received here today.

The Yorkshire Post today editorially declared that the most urgent necessity at present for Britain and the United States is to carry out a concentration of tactics.

The Japanese success in the Malay Peninsula cannot be evaluated by the sinking of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales alone, the Yorkshire Post said, for the loss of these two capital ships will greatly affect land operations in the northern Malay Peninsula.

The Japanese Army, which has gained a strong foothold on the Malay Peninsula, can now advance without worry of an attack from the British navy, the paper said.

The serious position in which Singapore has been placed is due to the weak defense preparations on the land as compared to the strong defense against attack from the sea, the Post said.

The paper admitted that a further southward advance of the Japanese Forces will place Singapore in a very dangerous position.

We must exert supreme efforts to realize united action of the military forces of Great Britain and the United States, the paper said.

The Daily Telegraph declared that the Japanese have gained such successes in all its battles because the British and American forces failed to carry out immediate joint action.

Months before the outbreak of war in the Pacific, British and American propagandists freely spread reports of the inferiority of the Japanese Army, especially of its Air Force, the paper pointed out.

It was this underestimation of Japan's Army which was responsible for the loss of the dominant British and American sea power in the Pacific and the present dangerous predicament of Singapore, the paper said.

BRITISH NAVY POSSESSES 3 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

At Beginning of War, Britain Had 11 of Which Five Were Old

Domei

BERLIN, December 23.—With the recent sinking of a British aircraft carrier in the Atlantic by a German submarine, the British navy actually retains only three modern aircraft carriers, the official German News Agency reported here today.

At the beginning of the war, Britain had altogether, 11 aircraft carriers, of which five were of old types dating back to the World War and six modern types, DNB said. Of the five old aircraft carriers, the German navy has sunk two, the Courageous in September 17, 1939 and the Glorious in June 8, 1940, while of the six modern aircraft carriers, two have been seriously damaged and retired. The Ark Royal was sunk November 1941, and now a fourth sinking has been added to its losses, DNB said.

Britain has, therefore, only five aircraft carriers left, but of these five vessels, the Argus dates back to 1917 and the Hermes dates back to 1919. The two vessels can be employed today only to a very small degree because of their small tonnage of 14,450 tons and 10,850 tons respectively, DNB said.

DR. K. NAKAMURA DIES

Professor and Successor of Dr. Tsubouchi at Waseda Passes Away

Dr. Kichizo Nakamura, professor of Waseda University and one of the most celebrated playwrights in Japan, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage at his Nishi-Sugamo home, Toshima-ku, Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Nakamura was 64 years old.

The late playwright was graduated from Waseda University shortly after its founding. Continued his studies at Princeton University and Columbia University. For many years after the death of Professor Shoyo Tsubouchi the great Shakespearan scholar, Dr. Nakamura had been lecturing on Shakespeare at the University. Many of his plays are staged by Kabuki actors. Outstanding among his dramas are "The Doll's House", "The Razor", "The Death of Premier Ii", "Hoshi Toru" and others.

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

Foreign Language Hours in Universities To Be Cut in Order to Shorten Courses

Hours devoted to foreign language study in the higher schools throughout the country will be greatly curtailed during the coming school year, according to a formal announcement of the Ministry of Education Tuesday. The change is to be one of the measures accompanying the shortening of the courses in all colleges and universities.

There will be no change in the total number of hours in the students' weekly schedules, the announcement said. The shortening of the number of years required for graduation is to be made possible by changing the number of hours allotted to certain subjects, including a reduction of the hours devoted to foreign language study in the upper classes.

The principal changes and the years in which they are to go into effect are reported to be as follows:

1. During the first year, effective from January 1942, to March, 1943, the hours for mathematics and natural science are to be reduced for those taking the literature course; the hours for law and economics to be reduced for those taking the science course.

2. During the second year, effective from April, 1942, to March, 1943, natural science is to be either largely or completely eliminated from the literary curriculum; the time alloted to Japanese, Chinese classics, or psychology is to be reduced by two hours per week from those in the science course.

3. In both the second and third years, effective from April, 1942, to September, 1943, the time allotted to foreign languages in both the literature and the science courses is to be reduced to four hours per week.

U.S. HELD HARD HIT BY PACIFIC FIGHT

Airman-Journalist Williams Predicts Breakdown of American Economic Structure

Predicting that war would help Japan's economy while damaging that of the United States, an article written before the outbreak of the present conflict by Yahei Nishitani is now receiving renewed attention in local economic circles. Appearing in the December number of the magazine Kaizo under the title "America After the Asset Freezing," it questions the ability of the United States to carry on a successful war with Japan.

Materials absolutely necessary to the United States for its daily livelihood as well as for the conduct of war are located in East Asia where they can readily be intercepted by Japan, the article states. Among them are hemp, rubber, tin, sugar, wool, quinine, tungsten, antimony, camphor, shellac, tung oil, raw silk, black lead, mica and many other commodities.

The author quotes Al Williams, famous birdman and aeronautical journalist of the United States, who in his work "Air Force," strongly condemns President Roosevelt and the shortsighted shrewdness of the arms merchants close to him. Contending that the American aircraft industry is not yet developed enough to supply even the minimum requirements of the United States, the American air authority is quoted as condemning the sale to Britain of the planes which America herself badly needs. This is a crazy policy, Williams is reported as saying, for in the meantime Americans will have to pay with their own blood for the American planes sold to Britain.

No Advantage Is Seen

Continuing, Mr. Nishitani states substantially as follows:

"Williams categorically denies any political advantage to the United States in aiding Britain, holding that he fails to see the great crisis of democracy over which Roosevelt is making such a great fuss. The avowed dictators and Roosevelt are the only ones who have the authority to devaluate currency at will. Roosevelt is simply masking his dictatorship under the cloak of democracy, according to Williams.

"Instead of talking recklessly about the East Asiatic crisis, advises Williams, it would be wiser for the United States to take concrete steps to secure rubber and tin from South America as it would be impossible to get them from East Asia if a crisis actually occurs. In the event of an emergency in East Asia, it will be impossible for the American fleet to repulse the Japanese air force possessing bases on land. He points to the damage wrought to the British fleet by German aircraft in recent operations in the North Sea area as a lesson which can be applied directly to the American fleet in East Asia.

"Williams says that he does not understand why the United States is so greatly agitated over East Asia. The American trade with this area certainly is not worth all this commotion. America's exports to East Asia during 1940 accounted for only 17 per cent of her total exports while her imports from this area amounted to only 37.4 per cent of the total. Why should the United States with such a small amount at stake fight Japan whose very destiny lies in this area It is silly and impossible to attempt to bar Japanese activities from any part of East Asia, the commentator points out.

Will Cause Confusion

"The American writer continues to mention, however, that although the American trade with East Asia is of relatively little intrinsic value, a war in this area would induce the greatest confusion in the organic structure of the United States, and in the worst eventuality might even cause the complete suspension of the American economic machine. A Japanese-American war would inevitably lead Japan to a policy of cutting off the entire Eastern Asiatic region from American economy, Williams holds.

"In consequence, argues Williams, a war would work destruction to America's economy while Japan's economy would be relatively enhanced. The United States seems to be following a policy of utter disregard for this significant fact.

"The United States, in illegitimate relations with Britain and Soviet Russia, seems to be bent on dying with them, thinks Williams. This fact is demonstrated by the American embargo on petroleum exports to Japan on August 1 at the same time she started oil shipments on an extensive scale to the Soviet Union."

Spy Scare in Syria

Transocean

ANKARA, December 18.—The Istanbul paper Vakit purports to know that the Turkish Government is planning a decree restricting the bill of fares of all restaurants in Turkish towns. This measure, the paper declares, was contemplated in order to restrict the consumption of foodstuffs.

BRITAIN LOSING GRIP ON TEXTILE MARKET

Dominions Expanding Own Production to Replenish War Supply Shortage

The British textile industry lost a great portion of its overseas markets during the World War of 1914-18 as a result of the increased industrialization in these territories, and has since not been able to recover from this tremendous setback, according to Transocean. The present war is impairing the British textile industry to an even greater extent than it ever was before.

Difficulties in obtaining raw material supplies and the large amount of workmen and factory sites required have resulted in the closing down of numerous textile factories in Britain, while new factories are springing up in the Empire countries since the outbreak of war. Owing to the failure of British supplies to arrive, these countries have been obliged to extend their own industrial production in order to avoid shortages of supplies.

Moreover, plans are under way to extend the textile production in the Empire countries so as to cover the ever increasing requirements in military uniforms. According to New York reports, $12,000,000 (Canadian dollars) have been allotted for the purpose of building up the Canadian textile industry, as compared with $8,000,000 (Canadian dollars) in 1939. Wool, cotton, and the artificial silk industry are to be extended.

A new Canadian concern under the name of Wool Combing Corporation has built a new factory with an average yearly output of 3,000,000 pounds of combings while the Canadian Celanese Company is spending $1,000,000 (Canadian dollars) for the purpose of further extending its artificial silk production. Similar plans are being carried out by Courtaulds and the Dominion Textile Company.

Canadian production in artificial silk yarns reached a high of 19,840,000 pounds in 1940, as compared with 14,200,000 pounds in the previous year. At an expense of $1,500,000,000 (Canadian dollars) Du Pont built a factory for the production of Nylon yarns, under the name of Canadian Industries Limited, which is to commence operating at the end of 1941.

In a similar way, feverish efforts are being made in India, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand to build new textile factories and extend the scope of existing ones.

With the increasing home production of these Empire countries, Britain is losing more and more of her overseas trade.

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U.S. NAVY APPOINTS NEW CHIEF OF STAFF

Rear-Admiral Wilson Brown Selected to Replace Stark In New Reshuffle

HAWAII DEFEAT IS REASON

New Commander to Take Post In A Week—Now Attending Parley With Churchill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 23.—The United States in still another attempt to reform its badly-shattered naval strength, today appointed Rear-Admiral Wilson Brown, Commander of the Scouting Force of the United States Fleet, as the new Chief of Naval Operations, succeeding Admiral Harold R. Stark, it is reported here from Washington.

His appointment was announced in a communique issued by the United States Navy Department.

Rear-Admiral Brown is presently participating in the current British-American conference convening in Washington and it is most likely he will assume his duties as the chief of the naval staff within a week, one report said.

The dismissal of Admiral Stark indicates that President Roosevelt is holding his Chief of Naval Operations responsible for the overwhelming defeat suffered by the United States Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor on December 7.

The United States Chief Executive already has reshuffled his naval commanders, as indicated by replacing Admiral Husband Kimmel as Com-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

The new Commander-in-Chief is Admiral Earnest Joseph King, who has been succeeded by Rear-Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet.

Heading the United States Pacific Fleet is Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, former Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

SOUTHERN BUREAU SET UP

Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to Probe Resources

With a view to investigating the resources, economical conditions and colonial administration in the Southern areas of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, namely the Philippines, Malaya and Netherlands East Indies and thus contributing to the future administration, a "Southern Resources Bureau" has been instituted in the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, says the Kokumin.

Experts from each department of the Ministry have already begun collecting materials for the investigation of food, oil, fiber, fertilizer, spices, live-stock, marine products, etc., it is reported.

Dutch Student Service

Transocean

THE HAGUE, December 18.—Labor service for a fixed period hereafter will be compulsory for university students in Holland before they are awarded their final decrees, it was announced here today. However, the extension of compulsory labor service to women in Holland was postponed the number of volunteers is already greater than can be accepted.

Taisho Tenno-Sai To Be Solemnized At Koreiden Hall

The Taisho Tenno-sai, one of the national holidays marking the anniversary of the demise of Emperor Taisho, August Father of His Majesty the Emperor, will be solemnized at the Koreiden Hall, one of the three sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace compound in the August presence of His Majesty the Emperor at 10 a.m. today. Her Majesty the Empress also will be pleased to pay Her Majesty's respect to the soul of Emperor Taisho. Her Majesty the Empress Dowager will cause Her Majesty's proxy to worship at the Koreiden. Count Shigeyuki Niwata, Court ritualist, today will be sent by the Imperial Court to the Tama Mausoleum for conducting a ceremony in front of the Mausoleum. Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, too, will be pleased to send Her Majesty's proxy to the Mausoleum the same day.

Wake Island Fall Snaps Defense Link

(Continued from Page 1)

ped there in September of 1939.

"It was about 10 days after the abrogation of the Japanese-American Treaty of Commerce and Navigation," Mr. Morimura stated, reflecting on his experience in the islands. "On one of the small islands, the United States already had an airport and a base for submarines," he continued. "The whole group was surrounded by a large coral reef. Each islet is about the width of Hibiya Park, raised about three meters above the level of the sea. The islets were originally covered with shrubs, but the local American authorities were then planning to clear them to make airports.

"These islets must have been greatly developed since then, judging from the hard resistance reportedly put up by the enemy against the Imperial Forces. Even at the time of my visit, all new arrivals in the islets were closely watched by the American authorities."

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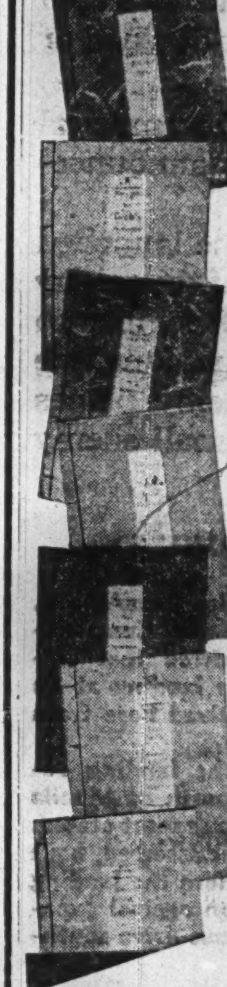
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PROBLEMS FACING JAPANESE VIEWED

Army Press Section Describes Obstacles of Operations In 'Shuho'

An article, contributed by the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters to the current number of the Shuho (Weekly), publication of the Board of Information, describes the problems confronting the Japanese armed forces in their operations in the southern regions.

The writer of the article characterizes malaria and other tropical diseases as the enemy of the Japanese forces which are advancing in Malaya, the Philippines, and other British and American possessions in East Asia.

"Our armies have been successful ever since the outbreak of hostilities with the United States and the British Empire," says the article which is captioned "Characteristics of Operations in the South."

"The victories which we have scored thus far in the War of Greater East Asia which started on December 8 are expected to produce a profound effect on the final outcome of the war. Our successess thus far have served to deepen our conviction that we will emerge victorious from the war. We were successful at the start of the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars. We then thought that victory would be ours. And we won the wars. Our successes in our campaign in the south have been by far greater than we had expected them to be. We know for certain that if we do not slacken the war effort we will gain a final victory.

Quick Mastery of Air and Sea

"The mastery of the air and the sea is in our hands although the war is not more than 20 days old. This is a fact which will explain the success which have attended our efforts to land troops in enemy territory.

"If we had not gained the mastery of the air and the sea at the outbreak of hostilities, what would be our position today? The landing of troops in enemy territory would be an extremely dangerous process. Some of our efforts to occupy insular enemy possessions in the south would have ended disastrously. We, the 100,000,000 people of our country, should count it happy that our forces have gained an uninterrupted series of victories in the Greater East Asia War ever since it started on December 8. Our satisfaction is all the greater for the fact that our forces have won all the battles in the China Affair.

"The countries against which we are pitted in the Greater East Asia War are rich in resources. This increases the possibility that the war will be a protracted affair. This is the reason why we must not be flushed by the initial success of our forces no matter how brilliant. We venture the opinion that the final outcome of the war will be determined by the manner in which we deal with the problems of the war which will confront us in the future.

Area of War Wide

"Our armed forces are operating over a wide area. The Pacific, which is the scene of the major operations of four forces is four times large in area as Asia, and 18 times as large as China. It is no exaggeration to say that the Greater East Asia War is the greatest in the history of the world.

"The southern countries which are either directly or indirectly involved in the war include Malaya, which is as large in area as Shikoku, Kyushu, and Hokkaido combined, the Philippine Islands, which are of the area of Chosen, Karafuto, and Taiwan put together, Thailand, which is a little smaller than our country, Burma, a little larger than Japan, the Netherlands East Indies, which are three times the size of our country, British Borneo, one third the size of Japan, and French Indo-China, a little larger than our country.

"The total area of these southern countries is six times as large as that of Japan, and two to three times as large as Manchoukuo.

"The population of these countries is put at 128,000,000. This is as large as the population of China under Japanese occupation.

"Operations in the south mean operations in the Pacific and on islands with which it is dotted.

Shipping Important

"Naturally shipping has a very large role to play in operations in the south. This is why our forces were prompt to manage to gain the mastery of the air and the sea in the southern regions. The successful landing of troops in Malaya and the Philippine Islands was due to the fact that our forces dominated the air and the sea in the south.

"As the Greater East Asia War progresses landing operations are expected to feature Japanese activity as never before. We had much experience of this type of warfare in the China Affair. No wonder that the landing operations which have been carried out by our forces in the current war were extremely successful. We, who could beat any country in the world in landing operations, may hope that landing operations which are sure to be conducted by our forces in the future will be as successful.

"The lay of the southern countries differs from that of China. The seaside of the southern countries, mostly insular, is narrow, and there is a lack of communication facilities between the seashore and the interior. To say this is to tell how difficult the problems confronting troops which have been landed on these islands are. The jungle is one of the difficulties with which our troops are beset.

Natives Religious

"The native inhabitants of these southern countries are low culturally. In this respect they resemble the general native inhabitants of the interior of China. As a whole they are religious and amiable. In their emotional life they bear a resemblance to the Japanese. This consideration raises hope that to maintain peace and order in southern countries which have been occupied by our forces will not be too difficult a process as generally supposed.

"The southern countries are the hotbeds of diseases. Malaria and other tropical diseases are the arch enemies of our forces operating in the south. The army health officers are giving their closest attention to the question of preventing the contamination of troops fighting in the south. It is encouraging to learn that they have plans ready for fighting an army of diseases which threaten persons not innured to tropical conditions."

Spend Day in Barracks

Girls of a domestic school in Suginami-ku took it all upon themselves to find all about life in an army barracks in their visit Tuesday to the barracks. The girls are shown in the above picture rubbing shoulders with the soldiers working in the kitchen.

FRENCHMEN REWARDED

Saved Crew of Bomber That Made Forced Landing

Transocean

PARIS, December 17.—Two Frenchmen have been rewarded by order of Reichs Marshal Goering for saving the crew of a German bombing plane which was compelled to alight on the sea off the coast of Brittany.

According to press reports here, Goering was informed of his brave deed during his recent visit to Marshal Petain at St. Florentine and immediately gave instructions that the rescuers be rewarded for their bravery.

The reward was presented to the Frenchmen in the course of a ceremony at the town hall of Nantes by the Reichs Marshal's own nephew, Captain Goering, who also announced that five French prisoners of war had been liberated on this occasion.

COMMENCEMENT HELD

Leading Universities End School Term This Month

As the result of the curtailment of school terms, students of universities and colleges are going to be graduated before the end of this year. The graduation ceremonies of Keio, Waseda, Rikkyo, Teidai, Hosei, Meiji and other universities are to be held from December 25 to 28.

Those prospective graduates have had conscription examination between December 1 and 18 and are expected to enter the barracks early next year.

Attain New Life

In Kowloon emancipated from the shackles of the British tyranny as a result of the Japanese forces' occupation, a representative citizens' mass meeting was held recently under the protection of the Japanese forces, says a report reaching here from Kowloon, adding that on that occasion it was decided that every citizen will comfort Japanese soldiers and will try to attain a new life, under the patronage of the Imperial Japanese forces.

JAPAN NAVY FEATS DUE TO TRADITION

Hard Training Since Inception Bears Fruit at Hawaii And Malaya

The world-startling victories achieved by the Imperial Navy in the sea battle in Hawaii and the battle off Malaya are due to the hard training undergone in the past, broadcast Lieutenant-Commander Kengo Tominaga of the Naval Information Department of the Imperial Headquarters on the nation-wide hook-up Tuesday, starting 8 p.m. His address in gist is:

"The military results achieved in Hawaii as well as off Malaya were brought about by the Japanese Navy's tradition in spirit, tactics, armaments both in wartime and peacetime for the Japanese Navy's aerial and submarine attacks in the present war are the result and fruit of the Japanese Navy's tradition.

"Our torpedo boats were constructed for the first time in the history of the Japanese Navy in 1881. Russia had in possession torpedo boats numbering 115 in 1884. The Japanese Navy, the youngest in the world at that time, was equipped with its original and excellent torpedo boats, 20 in number. In the war against China, these torpedo boats carried out the so-called Weihaiwei night attack February 4 in 1895 to sink the armored capital ships including the Teien instantly. The sinking of these capital ships by the Japanese Navy is the direct motive of the surrender of China. Our surprise and death-defying tactics were established by the Imperial Navy at that time.

"Apart from the glorious victory of the Japanese Navy in the battle of the Japan Sea in the Russo-Japanese War, the sinking of the enemy ships at Port Arthur on Friday 4 in 1904 was a manifestation of the Japanese Navy's tradition to the full extent. The attack was carried out at the outset of that war.

"During 36 years since that time the Japanese Navy has devoted its energy to the full display of its special military power, facing the Washington Treaty and the London Treaty during that time.

"The special attack corps that attacked Hawaii can be comparable to the Port Arthur Blockading corps. The consummation of self-sacrifice, in close collaboration with the Army, resulted in the glorious victory.

"It is impossible to view the Japanese Navy to appreciate its intrinsic value at first glance without taking into consideration the Japanese Navy's tradition. the Japanese Navy is the only navy in the world that can carry out the forced attack with special submarines as in the attack upon Hawaii.

"The Imperial Navy, without being intoxicated by the initial victory, is fully determined to set His Majesty's mind at peace and to meet the expectation of the nation."

To Study Manchoukuo

For the purpose of diffusing knowledge on Manchuria among national school pupils in Japan Proper, the monthly wall-newspaper "Manchuria Graph Report" was decided to be published by the Tokyo branch office of the South Manchuria Railway Company. The No. 1 edition of the paper was devoted to the explanation on the development of railways in Manchuria, the main artery for the development of Manchoukuo. The industries, colonization, customs in that country are to be explained in the ensuing numbers.

New Publication Office Will Facilitate Printing of Literature Deemed Worthy

Those who are greatly handicapped in obtaining enough paper for their intended publications, under the recently introduced control of newsprint and similar paper, will be facilitated by the new office just opened today at Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku, by the Japan Publication and Culture Association under whose surveillance all publications in the country have been placed.

The new office, sign-boarded "Publication Consultation Office," is reaching out a helping hand to those writers whose best qualified works are unable to see the light of day because they have no connection with prospective publishers. The office is also intending to help those who wish to have their war-killed relatives' writings published in the latter's honor, it is reported.

All would-be authors of books, so long as their works have full possibility of being judged as having merit or as timely needed, need simply to apply to the office asking them to help get the needed amount of paper. No personal appearance at the office is needed when applicants are living outside Tokyo. Application by mail will suffice.

When the office receives applications, they will closely examine the respective qualities of the intended publications. If approved, the manuscripts will be recommended to suitable publishers.

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POST-WAR PROGRAM FOR P.I. IS STUDIED

Japan-Philippine Society Discusses Tentative Measures to Pave Way

In anticipation of the fall of the Philippine Islands into Japanese hands, a post bellum rehabilitation program was mapped out vis-a-vis the islands administration at a meeting conducted in Osaka on Tuesday by the Kansai branch of the Japan-Philippines Society. The forum was specially arranged by taking advantage of the visit to Osaka of former Consul-General at Manila, Jiro Kihara, and it was participated in by 25 members of the society.

Opinions were exchanged among the members that after the complete occupation of the islands, some readjustment of policies should be taken up with regard to politics but, without subjecting the present social structure from undergoing any radical changes.

Regarding the independence movement in the islands, it was anticipated by some members that the destiny of the Philippines should henceforth be guided by Japan. They expressed the opinion that in order to administer the islands mellifluously, Japanese language and cultural arts must be introduced to enhance the glory of Japan. Moreover, they strongly urged that strenuous efforts should be taken by the Japanese to drive home to the Filipinos that the Filipinos like the Japanese are an Oriental race and they should, therefore, work for the promotion of friendship between Japan and their country. For concrete results, they furthermore declared that it was deemed necessary for Japan to issue powerful and influential newspapers and other organs for distribution to the islanders.

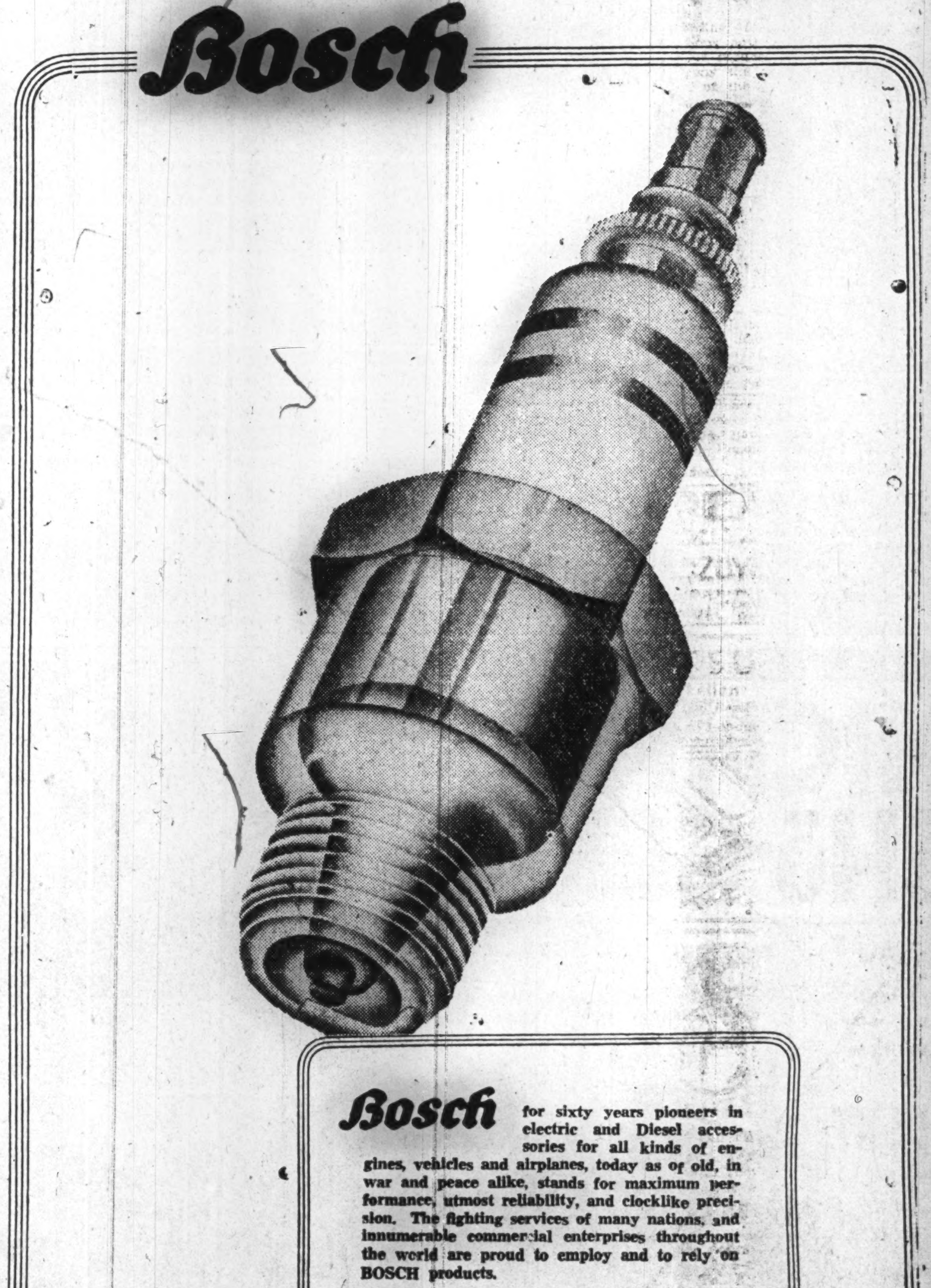
Relative to the future administration of Davao, which incidentally is now occupied by the Japanese Imperial Forces, the members voiced the opinion that in view of the large settlement of Japanese colonists, who by the sweat of their brow ushered prosperity to that city, appropriate steps should be taken by the Japanese Government to allow them to continue their prosperous business.

Among those present at the meeting besides Consul-General Kihara were Shingoro Takaishi, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, Fusataro Tajima of the Osaka Prefectural Trade Hall, Gennosuke Kobata, president of the Japan Paint Company and other noted business leaders of Osaka.

Senate Approves Bill

Domei

LISBON, December 22.—The United States Senate has approved and sent to the House of Representatives a bill to increase the effectiveness of the United States war machine, according to a report received here from Washington today.



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OPENING OF CINEMAS IN MORNING REFUSED

Following Japan's Example Chosen Bans Showing of Anglo-U.S. Pictures

Following the exclusion of the exhibition of American and British motion pictures in Japan Proper, the Keikido police authorities in Chosen notified the Keijo Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association on December 11 to prohibit the showing of American and British films. Accordingly, the showing of these films at other places in Chosen will naturally be prohibited.

In view of the decreased attendance at night because of the light control, the local motion picture theaters requested the Metropolitan Police Board in an endeavor to get approval for the opening of their doors from morning, but their request had been rejected.

With regard to the establishment of a foreign motion picture control company, Usaburo Yamazaki, of the Saneisha, who was appointed as establishment committee chairman, and representative of the Japanese distributors concerned, is negotiating with the officials of the Board of Information and those of other Ministries concerned. The regulations for the projected company have already been drafted. Although the establishment will be carried forward next year, preparations are said to have been made satisfactorily.

In cooperation with the Korai Eiga, Chosen, the Tokyo Takarazuka, better known as Toho, plans to film the screen play entitled "Boro no Kesshitai" (Death-Defying Unit on a Watch-Tower). It will be adapted by Yusaku Yagi from an original story by Yasutaro Yagi. The central figures will be the border patrols in Chosen, whose strenuous efforts and activities in struggling with cold and snow will be dramatized.

The Japan Eigasha, which is now busy in editing war newsreels one after another immediately after the War of Greater East Asia, has started preparations to compile and produce a grand-scale picture depicting the brilliant historical outcome of the war in order not only to release but to leave it to posterity.

The leading officials of the Shinko Cinema Production Company called at the Ministries of War and Navy recently to donate ¥1,000 each, as a token of their gratitude over the triumphant success of the Japanese forces in the present war.

"Kaigun Koku Butai" (Naval Air Force), a picture covering heroic and victorious bombings and air raids over Chungking, has recently been completed by Geijutsu Eiga with Kan Inouye directing. The picture has been named "Umi no Washi" (Eagle of the Sea).

Simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of the Greater East Asia, the motion picture theaters showing American films exclusively in Peking, Tientsin and other leading cities in North China ceased to release the productions by MGM, 20th Century-Fox United Artists, Warner Brothers, Columbia, RKO, Paramount and Universal, reports Domei. These theaters are now running with programs of German, French and Chinese pictures while some theaters have been utilized as playhouses.

The Hogakuza, one of the leading cinema houses of the Shochiku management in Marunouchi, will be closed for three days from December 28 to make repairs, and is scheduled to reopen on December 31 for the New Year's performance.

Yoshiko Tsubouchi, well-known actress at the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company, retired from stardom after playing the important role in the past nine years. Her last performance was made in "Sakura no Kuni" (the Land of Cherry), released recently with big success.

The Eiga Kyoiku Chuokai in the Ministry of Education, which has been devoting for the diffusion of education through motion pictures, will distribute seven culture features and one dramatic film to the various prefectural government offices, national schools and social organizations in rural districts before March next year. They are "Sorano Shonenhei" (Young Heroes of the Air), "Seizanso no Aki" (The Autumn of the Seizanso Private School), "Moyuru Ozora" (Blazing Skies), "Shio" (Salt), "Nippon no Budo" (The Martial Art of Japan), and "Furorian Gaiyeru no Shotai" (A Platoon).

"Kojo Kangofu" (Nurses at Factories) is the title of a new picture by Kayeisha, dealing with the nursing activities at factories to promote and protect the health of industrial workers. With cameras by Teiji Yoshida, the shooting of the picture has started under direction of Takeo Takahashi.

The South Seas Motion Picture Association, which has been placed under the management of the Japan Eigasha, will dispatch the head of its foreign section to Thailand and French Indo-China shortly in an endeavor to enlarge plans of the cultural mission through movies in the south in time of the War of Greater East Asia.

"Hohoyemi no Kuni" (Land of Smile), a musical comedy, has been completed by the Tamagawa studio of Nikkatsu under direction of Seijin Koga. Kyoji Sugi and Yukiko Todoroki have the male and female lead respectively. The picture is promised for release in mid-January. Nikkatsu also will release "Kessen Kiheitai" (Decisive Battle Fighters), featuring Kanjuro Arashi, and "Yagyu Daijoken" (Yagyu's Swordsmanship), with Tsumasaburo Bando in the title role, both of which are scheduled during the New Year holidays.

Having been recognized their dramatic ability, Miyako Ishioka and Teruko Ito have been made senior members of the list of star players at the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku filmdom. They made their screen debut in "Soshu no Yoru" (The Night of Soochow), a feature picture, now scheduled to be released as the first offering of the coming New Year at the local Shochiku cinema houses.

Dramatic pictures produced by Nikkatsu at its Tamagawa studios, Tokyo, this year totaled 21, which were the works by 12 directors, including Koji Shima, Masanori Igayama, Tetsu Taguchi, Hiroshi Noguchi, Yasushi Yoshimura, Masahisa Haruhara, Seijin Koga, Eijiro Kiyose, Hiroyuki Yamamoto, Kenjiro Morinaga, Tetsuo Ichikawa and Masahiro Makino.

With the culture picture section having been dissolved, the Shochiku Motion Picture Company has established a foreign affairs department, which will make plans and collect materials for pictures to be used as the contribution toward the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Tsuruo Asari has been appointed as chief of the new department.

Under direction of Hiroyuki Yamamoto, the shooting of "Dai Goretsu no Kyofu" (Terror of the Fifth Column) has begun by Nikkatsu with location in Sendai.

Concluding the location in Shinshu district and Izu Peninsula, the production of "Chichi Ariki" (I Have Father), a Shochiku dramatic picture, is now going on satisfactorily under the direction of Yasujiro Ozu. The scenes at Lake Ashinoko in Hakone are now being filmed. The picture, which has been listed as "healthy" national film encouraged by the Board of Information, will be released at local theaters in February, according to the present plans.

After spending six months, the production of "Soshu no Yoru" (The Night of Soochow), an ambitious film undertaking by Shochiku under direction of Hiromasa Nomura, has finally been finished last week. Shuji Sano is co-starred with Li Hsiang-lan. The picture will be released within a week at the Shochiku's leading cinema houses in the capital.

"Kimi to Boku" (You and I), a dramatic picture, has been endorsed by the Government-General of Chosen as the seventh film approved officially this year. It is devoted to promote closer ties between Japanese and Chosenese.

Akihiko Katayama has been assigned the title role in "Umi no Haha" (Mother of the Sea), a dramatic musical play, which will be produced by the Tamagawa studios of Nikkatsu under direction of Masanori Igayama. The other important roles will be taken by Haruko Sugimura, Hikaru Hoshi and Koji Nakada.

The Toho has commenced the shooting of "Kibo no Aozora" (The Blue Skies of Hope), a modern melodrama, with Kajiro Yamamoto directing. The picture, featuring Hideko Takamine, Ryo Ikebe and Takako Iriye, is promised to be released for the third week of January.

With the completion of the location at Nagaoka hot spring and Jukkoku Pass in Izu Peninsula, "Otoko no Hanamichi" (Man's Flowery Way) is now ready for local release in early part of next month. With Kazuo Hasegawa and Roppa Furukawa in the principal roles, the picture was directed by Masahiro Makino at Toho.

The Hogakuza, Taishokan and Musashinokan, three first-run theaters of the Shochiku banner, succeeded to raise the fund for "propaganda for victory" by the presentation of a special program of motion pictures and music on December 22. The box-office returns aggregated ¥7,500, which was donated to the publicity section of the Imperial Rule Assistance Associatoin.

The Education Ministry has recently approved the following pictures as the excellent culture features: "Suketo o Toku" (Explanation on Skating) by Asahi Eiga, "Nenryo Kagaku" (Science of Fuel) by Japan Eigasha, "Tetsudo Bosetsujin" (Railway Snow Fighters) by Riken, "Chiso no Hanashi"(The Story of Stratography) by Tsuchida Shokai, and "Tetsu no Senshi" (Iron Manufacturers) by Geijutsu.

Coming Soon

Imperio Argentina and Friedrich Benfer in a German picture, "Andalusische Nachte" which will be shown beginning December 31 at Hogakuza.

HOGAKUZA TO SHOW GERMAN FILM SOON

Towa Shoji to Release 'Andalusische Nachte' at Local Theater December 31

Beginning December 31 at Hogakuza, "Andalusische Nachte" a German picture released by Towa Shoji will be shown. The picture, is directed by Herbert Maisch starring Imperio Argentina as Carmen, a gypsy girl, and Friedrich Benfer as Don Jose, a young corporal.

The story takes place at a small town in Spain where Don Jose has been appointed as gendarme sergeant to wipe out the smuggling racket that has been causing much trouble to the city. As Don Jose is about to leave the headquarters, he overhears an argument going on between the jail guard and a woman. The young woman, Carmen, was trying to get into the jail to give her friend, Antonio, some cigarettes. But Don Jose gives her permission to enter.

Antonio believing that she loved him asks for the flower on Carmen's head. She refuses him and tells him that the flower was for the sergeant who gave her permission to enter. On finding out where she worked Don Jose goes to see her.

He tries to win her heart but Carmen tells him that she does not care for officers. When Don Jose is about to leave, another girl tries to get him. On seeing this, Carmen is angered. She engages in a fight with this girl causing her injuries. Realizing it was a serious case she tries to escape but the police catches her and throws her in jail. Later, Don Jose is caught helping Carmen escape. He is sentenced to six months with hard labor.

He then escapes from the jail and hides in the mountain when he is picked up by the smuggling gang. There he sees Carmen. Who nurses him back to health.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

After the usual month of more or less inactivity during December, the legitimate theaters of Tokyo will open the New Year with elaborate bills and casts. To meet the prevailing situation with the War of Greater East Asia going on, the programs have been carefully arranged to encourage and stimulate the mind of the public.

With the so-called four-hour system having been decided recently, all theaters under the management of the Shochiku Theatrical Company will give a shortened program unlike the past; that is, it will open twice daily, one in the daytime and another in the evening. As the initial performance, a cast of first-rank Kabuki actors will appear at the Kabukiza starting January 1 giving two different programs, each of which has three plays. Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto, Nizayemon Kataoka, Mitsugoro Bando and Sojuro Sawamura will be the principal actors in the matinee, while the leading players during the evening performance will be Kikugoro Onoye, Kichiyemon Nakamura, Tomoyemon Otani, Tokizo Nakamura and Omezo Ichikawa.

The curtain for the matinee will rise at 12 noon when an old play by Shozo Namiki entitled "Nippon Daiichi Mekari no Shinji" (Mekari, a Divine Service) will be staged. This will be followed by "Ninin Bakama" (a comic dance modeled after a Noh drama) by the late Ochi Fukuchi. A classical play known as "Nawa Tachibana Homare no Ishikiri" (Kajiwara's Valor) will conclude the daytime show.

"Ichinotani Futaba Gunki" (The War Camp of Kumagai) will feature the evening performance with Kichiyemon in the title role. This is a historical play dealing with Bushido, or the code of Japanese warriors. The next will be "Fujimusume" (Daughter of Wisteria), a gorgeous and colorful dance and one of the favorite offerings by Kikugoro, who will take the female lead. Concluding the program will be "Gonza to Sukeju" (Two Honest Palanquin-Bearers), a semi-comical play dealing with downtown people of the Yedo days. It is one of the masterpiece works by the late Kido, Okamoto, well-known dramatist and has not been staged in Tokyo for a number of years.

The Tokyo Gekijo will house another company of noted Kabuki actors headed by Ennosuke Ichikawa, Sumizo Ichikawa, Shikaku Ichikawa, Yaozo Ichikawa and Kanya Morita. January I will be put aside as a special day when four plays will be presented at 2 p.m. although two programs will be given from January 2. The regular performance, which will be billed at the matinee starting 12 noon, will consist of three plays. The first offering will be "Shingan no Kuni" (The Land of Earnest Prayer), a one-act play by Kokichi Nagata. Written by Tomiko Kimura, "Kokaji" (Munechika, Outstanding Swordsmith of Old Japan) will be the title of the second number on the program. This play was taken from the famous Noh drama of the same name and was received triumphantly a few years ago at its premiere. It featured Ennosuke, who will again head the cast. "Meijin Kodanji" (Kodanji, Celebrated Kabuki Actor), a four-act melodrama, will conclude the program. Sanichi Iwaya is the producer.

"Shogun Yoriiye" (Yoriiye, the War Lord), a historical play by Seika Mayama, will open the evening show which will commence at 4:30 p.m. Second on the program will be "Kotobuki Shiki Sanbaso" (a classical dance given on felicitous occasions), in which the characteristic music so famous accompanying it will be furnished specially by the Bunraku Puppet Theater of Osaka. Ennosuke will play the title role in "Yari no Gonza" (Gonza, a Spear Fighter), a two-act drama by Kayoko Omura, which will mark the end of the night show. The arrangement of these programs will be maintained until January 13 when the plays on the matinee performance will be transferred to the evening show, while those on the evening stage will be produced in the daytime from January 14.

An all-star cast of the Shimpa Theatrical Company will present modern dramas including one revival at the Meijiza, the bill consisting of three plays. Opening the program will be "Nioi no Hake" (A Fragrant Brush), a drama adapted by Karyo Kawamura from an original story by Chiyo Tsutsumi. "Yushima no Keidai' (At the Yushima Shrine) will come next. The late Kyoka Izumi, famous writer, is the author of this romantic story. This is one of the favorite dramas by the Shimpa players. Third on the program will be the latest work by Karyo Kawamura called "Dampei Monogatari" (Dampei's Romance). The matinee will be presented on January 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 18 when the first and third plays out of the daily program will be staged. The top-entertainers will be Rokuro Kitamura, Taro Hanabusa, Tomosaburo Ii, Noboru Umejima, Makoto Kobori and Hideo Fujimura.

At the Shimbashi Embujo will be a cast led by the famous comedian, Goro Soganoya. Three plays will make up the afternoon performances starting at 12 noon with three comedies to be staged additionally at the night show beginning from 4 p.m. The matinee will consist of "Eho Mairi" (New Year's Pilgrimage), "Mura no Musume" (Daughter of a Village), and "Nasake no Yukidoke" (Melting Snow). The evening performance will include "Tokin to Jigane" (Plating Ware and Metal), "Kanro no Aji" (Taste of Honeydew), and "Echigo Jishi" (Lion Dancers from Echigo).

With Otome Amatsu, Kayoko Kumono and Reiko Hatsune in the van, all members of the Moon Troupe of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company will occupy the local Takarazuka Gekijo near Hibiya Park from January 1. The matinee will be given on Saturdays and Sundays. The program scheduled has three presentations of which "Mongoru" (Mongol) is the main attraction. It will consist of 18 scenes, all of which will deal with the episodes of Mongolia. Amatsu, Kumono and Hatsune will collaborate in "Yoshino Tadanobu" (Tadanobu and a Filial Fox), a musical-posture drama adapted from the classical Kabuki play.

The Yurakuza, another leading theater of the Takarazuka banner, will present a bill of four plays for the first time in the capital to star Roppa Furukawa and his own troupe of comedians. "Kasen no Onna" (Woman at the Fighting Front) will be the curtain raiser. This will be followed by "Yonju Nanafun Chushingura" (The Tale of the Loyal Retainers), a revised version of the famous story of the 47-Ronin by Ikkai Gyojin. "Wagaya no Kofuku" (Happiness of My Home) will be the third play. The program will be concluded by "Roppa Ongaku Sugoroku" (Roppa and His Music).

Because of previous engagement with the Shochiku studio in Kyoto, the Zenshinza theatrical troupe, which planned to play at the Kadoza, Osaka in January, will instead continue playing on the silver screen at the old ancient capital city to produce "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era), the first part of which was released early this month with big success. In view of this change, the Kadoza has now arranged to open with a dramatic company headed by Kodayu Ichikawa and Emiko Ichimatsu. On the other-hand, Osaka Kabukiza will present a performance of orthodox Kabuki plays to be participated in by the leading actors such as Kwaisha Nakamura, Baigyoku Nakamura and Jusaburo Bando.

The Shinsei Shimpa theatrical group will play during the first part of next month at the Minamiza, Kyoto, and later at the Shochikuza, Kobe. The program will consist of "Yama Sando" (A Mountain Approach to a Cemetery) by Yutaka Mafune, "Namiki Yofukuten" (Namiki, the Tailor) by Osuke Agi, and "Sumidagawa" (Sumida River) by Matsutaro Kawaguchi.

A grand-scale circus show, which was planned to be held at the Korakuyen stadium, Koishikawa-ku, from January 1, has been cancelled.

The Japanese Music Association, an affiliate of the Stage Cultural League, donated ¥1,000 to the Relief Department of the Ministry of War and another ¥1,000 to the Ministry of Navy last week.

Li Hsiang-lan will make a special appearance at the Osaka Gekijo in Osaka in conjunction with a stage attraction scheduled from December 27 to January 5.

The Gekidan Todo modern-school dramatic troupe will play at the Yurakuza on December 27-29, this being the 32nd performance. The program will include "Omocha no Saiban" (Judgment on a Toy) and "Sansho Tayu" (A Lord Steward).

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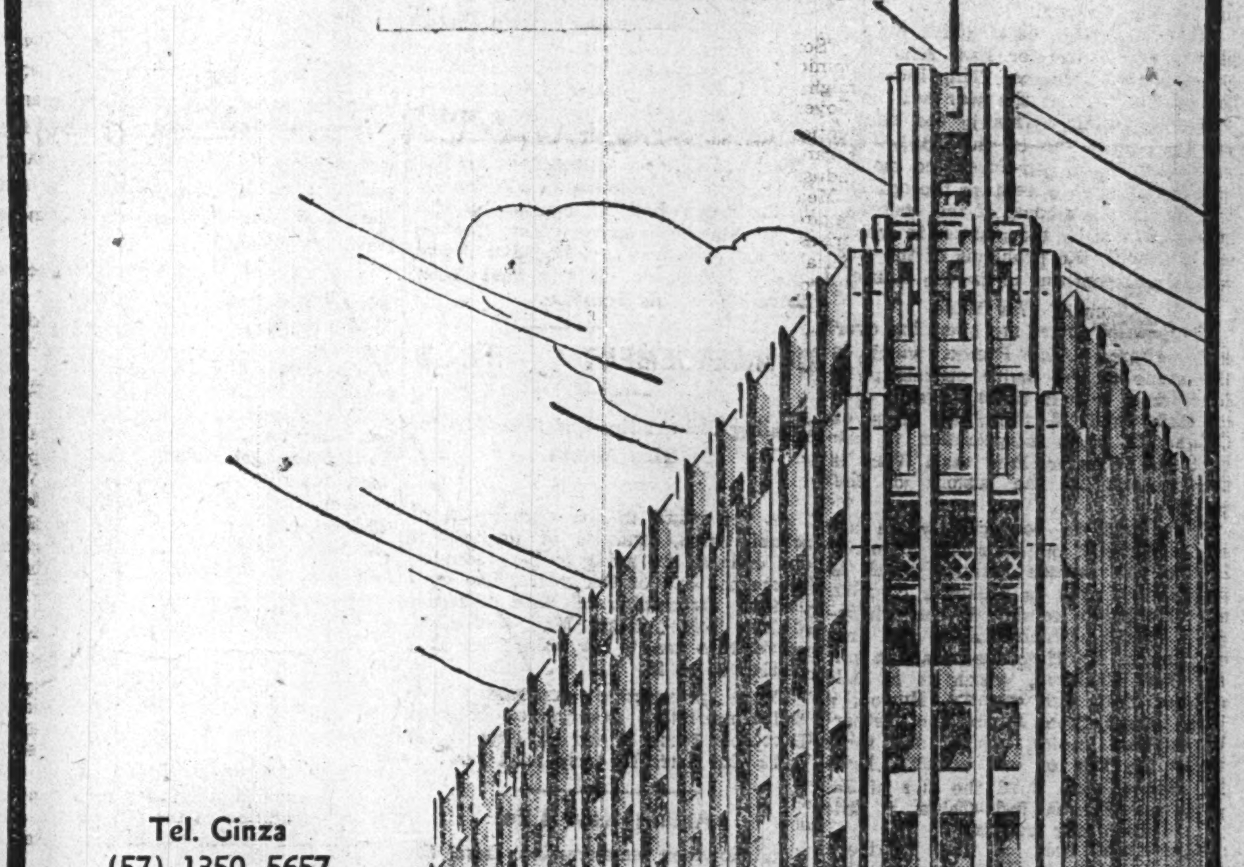

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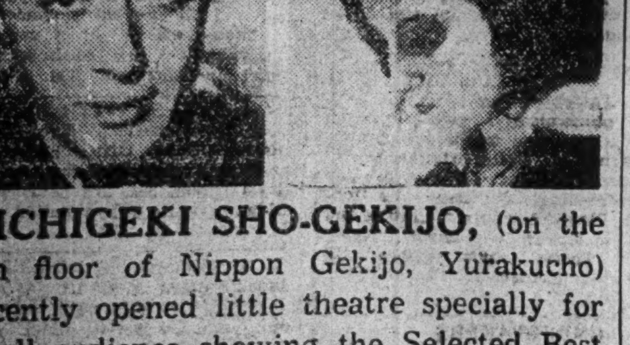

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WAR TO INCREASE U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT

Total Unemployment Likely to Number 10,000,000 as Result of Priorities

From 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 Americans will be thrown out of job, bringing the total unemployed in the United States up to 10,0000,000, as an inevitable result of the concentration of all American industrial energy on the production of arms and ammunition to carry no a hopeless war against the Axis Powers, the Nichi Nichi reports.

Last year the United States Government set in motion a prodigious defense program. Vast quantities of raw materials, labor and transportation facilities were soon sucked up into defense industries, practically choking up nearly all of peace industries in that country.

Leon Henderson, Price Stabilization Member of the National Defense Advisory Committee says that as a result of the execution of what President Roosevelt calls a "victory program," from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000, men working in peace industries will be shut out from factories, and in spite of the steady expansion of defense industries, the total of unemployed in the United States will number about 10,000,000 before long.

The first and most miserable victim of the war in America is the silk indusstry. About 175,000 workers who were engaged in the manufacture of silk stockings and textiles are now on the bread line. Although the United States Government is doing its utmost to shift some of these people into the rayon and nylon industries, no measure to redress their grievance has been discovered as yet.

Motor Mfg. to Stop

A report reaching here from Washington via neutral countries Tuesday, states that the United States authorities recently decided to stop the production of automobiles for civilian purposes beginning February next year. At present, some 500,000 people are on the payroll of automobile companies, but practically all of these half a million automobile workers are destined to lose their jobs within a few months. Since the automobile industry is one of the largest and most typical industries of the United States, the paralysis of this industry under the influence of the war would have a far-reaching effects on other peace industries as well as the masses of Americans who have innocently believed until recently in the unlimitable might of American industry, says the paper.

There are 11,819 munitions factories and plants in the United States today. Since the launching of the "victory program" by the Roosevelt Administration, only 6,657 factories and plants have received orders from the Government. According to The New York Times, 75 per cent of the defense contracts given by the United States Government for the past year were concentrated on 56 large factories and plants, and 30 per cent of these contracts were given to the factories and plants of the six biggest munitions corporations in that country.

Due to the allotment of contracts by the Government according to the priority system, the rest of the munitions factories and plants are now being forced to curtail their production and reduce their employes to a great extent, according to the paper.

NON-DEFENSE INDUSTRY IN U.S. IN DIFFICULTIES

National City Bank Letter Says Priorities Unemployment Increasing

While the pace of the defense effort is quickening in the United States industry, non-defense production is encountering increasing difficulties in obtaining materials under priorities, raising the problem of "priorities unemployment," according to the monthly bank letter of the National City Bank, issued recently.

On the problem of distribution of materials for defense, the bank discusses the part which it says can be played by voluntary "avoidance of hoarding or anything resembling it by all public and private interests, businesses and individuals."

"This would limit the rise in inventories to the necessary increase of materials in process," the bank continues:

"Undoubtedly the 'protective buying' that has taken place all along the line, from the first stage of manufacture to the consumer, has magnified the shortages.

"The demands of consumers in many cases have been without regard for the situation in which the country finds itself or the call which the defense program makes upon production facilities and materials.

"For a majority of people the defense expenditures have brought an increase in purchasing power. But all students of the question, and all persons of experience with war finance and inflation, agree that the increased buying power should not compete in the market with defense demands, but in the main should be turned back where it comes from; i.e., it should be used to pay for the armaments from whose production it originated.

"To the extent that it is not taken away by taxes, it should be saved and loaned to the Treasury."

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 24
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,418,140
Over Issues	718,140
Deposits	717,298
Loans	444,638

Each Tokyo Household to Get Salmon For New Year Holidays, Also Beef, Eggs

Salted salmon and salmon-trout from the Hokkaido, without which the people of this city would not feel they are having New Year celebrations, will be allotted to all citizens in a few days, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The amount of distribution for this city was decided to be 70,000 cases, each containing 20, by the Metropolitan Police Board after consulting with the officials of the Tokyo Prefectural Office and the Tokyo Municipality.

Salmon and salmon-trout from 0.5 to 1 kamme will be allotted to the family of five to nine persons. The family of more than two and less than four will get an allotment of the fish of about 300 momme each. While a family of more than 10 is entitled to a salmon-trout of larger than one foot plus a 500 momme salmon.

The fish are available from ¥2.35 to ¥3 per kan from December 25 and 28. The Metropolitan Police Board plans, moreover, to make extra allotments to bereaved families.

The Metropolitan Police Board is also planning to distribute beef and eggs to the citizens shortly, although the amount for distribution is not so large. Perhaps each household will be able to obtain 50 momme of beef. The allotment of eggs will be at the rate of one for two persons.

All foodstuff stores in this city will remain open all through the New Year holidays, according to the Nichi Nichi. The Metropolitan Police Board notified these stores here Wednesday not to close their doors in the New Year holidays next year so as to keep the supply of foodstuffs in the city stable, it is reported.

KISHI EMPHASIZES PRODUCTIVE POWER

Industry Minister Tells Mobilization Body Mergers Will Continue

The total productive power of Japan has to be poured into the war against the United States and the British Empire, declared Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi at the 22nd meeting of the National General Mobilization Council which was held at the official residence of the Premier Tuesday, the Asahi reports.

The Commerce and Industry Minister made the enunciation to that effect in order to clarify the Government's policy toward the reorganization of Japan's industry when Sotaro Ishiwata and other councilors raised questions regarding the Government's policy apropos of the management of enterprises in this country during the current war in connection with the examination of the draft of an Imperial ordinance concerning the readjustment of enterprising systems in Japan.

"The purpose of the War of Greater East Asia," Mr. Kishi said, "is to establish the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Japan needs some time and preparations before it can bring vast natural resources in the sphere under its control, and render them adequate for utilization for war purposes. So we must win every battle against the United States and the British Empire that we might have to face in the near future. For this purpose, Japan's total productive power must be concentrated on the war.

Policy to Stand

"Some people are expressing the opinion that the merger of enterprises might as well be postponed, but the Government has not the slightest intention of changing its fixed policy in regard to the reorganization of Japan's industry through enterprises mergers."

Meanwhile, a draft Imperial ordinance regarding the readjustment of enterprises, and three other drafts of Imperial ordinances were examined and approved at the council meeting on that day.

The Enterprise Readjustment Ordinance represents the positive side of the Government's plan to place all industries in this country on a wartime footing as against the Enterprise License Ordinance which represents the negative side of the plan.

The latter which was put into effect on December 13 is designed to hold in check the commencement of new enterprises and the expansion in scale of the enterprises which are already in operation. The former, however, is aimed at promoting the reorganization of industrial systems and enterprises.

Among other things the ordinance provides for the prohibition or limitation of transfer of equipment, the right to transfer equipment, investment of capital in enterprise, and disposal of equipment. It also stipulates the issue of orders to enterprises as to the transfer or lease of their equipment.

NOV. WHOLE INDEX SHOWS RISE OF 0.5%

Rise of 8.9% Registered Compared With November Last Year

Japan's wholesale price index for November showed a rise of 0.5 per cent over the previous month, according to a survey prepared by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Asahi reports.

The national index of wholesale prices for November based on December, 1929, registered 181.8, representing a gain of 0.5 per cent as compared with that for October, and of 49.3 per cent over that in June, 1937, one month before the outbreak of the present China Affair.

When compared with the corresponding month of last year, it represented a rise of 8.9 per cent.

Classified according to the kinds of merchandise, foodstuffs and fiber goods rose by 1 per cent, metal articles by 0.6 per cent, building materials by 0.2 per cent, and fuel by 0.1 per cent. Sundries fell by 0.7 per cent while industrial chemicals and fertilizers remained the same.

Details are as follows:

	November	November, 1940	June, 1937
Foodstuffs	176.6	2.4	63.5
Fiber goods	171.4	31.5	52.8
Metal goods	222.7	5.3	28.1
Building materials	198.0	5.5	60.7
Industrial chemicals	125.4	2.6	31.4
Fuel	153.2	2.7	38.4
Fertilizers	163.8	—2.8	42.1
Sundries	193.8	3.6	32.0
General average	181.8	8.9	49.3

Bill Clearings

December 24
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	298,072	173,998
Balance	50,647	37,164

SHIPPING CONTROLS TO BECOME TIGHTER

Sellers of Ship Accessories, Salvage Companies to Be State-Controlled

State control will additionally be extended to sellers of ships accessories and salvage companies in accordance with the revised Marine Transportation Control Ordinance, a plan for which was approved at a meeting of the National General Mobilization Inquiry Commission Tuesday at the Premier's official residence At the same time the Communications Minister's controls over steamship companies will become tighter.

Importance was attached, in the amendment of the ordinance, to the paving of the way for the enforcement of the pending State shipping management system under which all Japanese-registered mercantile vessels are to be chartered by the Government on a monopoly basis. No less stress was laid on the improvement of efficiency in ship operations. When the revised ordinance is put into effect and the State shipping management system is carried out, the new shipping structure movement will be completed, because the Maritime Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry was already created through the reorganization of the defunct Shipping Superintendence Bureau.

Under the revised ordinance the Communications Minister will be authorized to issue orders regarding the transfer of ship equipments, amalgamation of steamship companies, construction or repairing of mercantile vessels, and landing and loading of cargoes at ports. The Minister will also be empowered to take steps to restrict the storage or consumption of commodities necessary for ship operations. Another feature of the revised ordinance is application of a license system to the purchase or chartering of foreign vessels.

Meanwhile, the meeting of the National General Mobilization Inquiry Commission also endorsed the draft ordinance governing the fishery industry control which aims at operating fishing boats and equipments concerned at a 100 per cent capacity and thus securing the smooth supply of fishery products, one of the main foodstuffs for the Japanese people.

The Fishery Industry Control Ordinance will be promulgated under Articles 15, 18 and 32 of the National General Mobilization Law and it will provide for the establishment of a Japan Fishery Control Corporation, a national-policy control agency over fishing activities and storage as well as distribution of fishery products. For this purpose the firm will be invested with legal backings similar to those of the projected Ship Operation Association which is to be set up in the near future under the leadership of Noboru Ohtani, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Under the ordinance all Japanese fishing boats and fishing equipments will be requisitioned by the Government and then lent to the Japan Fishery Control Corporation. The firm will also advance financial aid to fishery companies.

Although preparations for the establishment of the firm are now being made by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, the capital is expected to range from ¥50,000,000 to ¥100,000,000.

O.S.K. Dividend Same

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha decided to maintain the share dividend for the latter half of the current business year at the rate of eight per cent per annum when directors met in conference Tuesday at the head office, Osaka. The decision will be submitted for approval at the plenary general meeting of shareholders to be held on January 29 next year. A plan for the creation of a branch in Nagoya will also be introduced for deliberation at the meeting. The second largest shipping companies in Japan earned a net profit of ¥7,626,000 during the six-month period.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	144.6	— 1.70
N.Y.K., new, short-term	94.4	— 1.40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	107.9	— 1.70
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.77	+ .01
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.45	+ .05

CONFIDENCE GROWS IN CENTRAL NOTES

International Settlement Passes Three Historic Economic Stages

The coming of the War of Greater East Asia has definitely marked the withering of American and British financial power in China, and the circulation of the notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China will amount to more than 200,000,000 yuan by the end of this year, says the Chugai Shogyo.

The year 1941 is worth remembering as the time when Japan rose with indomitable spirit to free all the Asiatic peoples from the shackles of American and British imperialism, and December 8th is especially memorable as the day when Japan unmasked the United States and the British Empire to show what these two nations allegedly fighting for the freedom and peace of the world look like in broad daylight before the eyes of the weak and suppressed nations of the globe.

Also on this day, the International Settlement of Shanghai, the hide-out of the United States and British agents who have, until recently, been assiduously working to prevent the establishment of a new order in East Asia, cast off its old skin of Anglo-Saxonism, and decided to help build the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

During the past year, Greater Shanghai has undergone a marked change no less than three times. The first change occurred between January 6, when the Central Reserve Bank of China was established at Nanking, and July 26, when the United States Government enforced the freezing measures against Japan. The second great change took place between July 27 and December 8 when the War for Greater East Asia broke out, and the third and last change was indicated after the start of the current war.

Terrorists Attack Banks

The first important incident which upset the economic world of Shanghai in the first period occurred in March 22 when the Chungking terrorists attacked Chinese banks in the city. A similar incident broke out on April 16 with the result that the Bank of China, the Central Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Bank of Farmers closed their doors for about two weeks.

On April 25, the conclusion of the Neutrality Pact between Japan and the Soviet Union was announced, bringing a heavy shock to the leaders of the Chungking regime as well as the Americans and British. On the same day, the United States Government, apparently with a view to bolstering the crestfallen Chiang Kai-shek and his associates in Chungking, declared the giving of $50,000,000 credit to China in order to stabilize the fapi.

The Japanese Army landed its troops in French Indo-China on the basis of an agreement which had been reached between the Japanese Government and the French Indo-China authorities previously for the purpose of breaking through the ABCD encirclement on July 25. Resenting this action, the United States Government froze Japanese assets in America the following day.

During this period, i.e., from January 6 to July 26, the issue of the notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China increased to some 71,000,000 yuan. The price of the Army scrip against 100 yuan in terms of the fapi, which had been quoted at ¥59 at the end of last year, was quoted at ¥44 in July.

Evidently the United States Government enforced the freezing measures against Japan in retaliation for the landing of Japanese troops on French Indo-China, but President Roosevelt seemed not well aware at that time that he was digging his own grave. The boomerang effect of this economic measure began to tell on the American residents in China, especially American businessmen in Shanghai, as time sped on.

Fapi Tumbles Down

The second great economic change in Shanghai began in August with the sagging of the fapi. The slump of the Chungking dollar which had started on August 8, continued endlessly until it registered ¥22.50 in terms of the yen. The circulation of Central Reserve Bank notes in China amounted to 106,928.000 yuan on October 11.

While the price of the fapi was sagging continuously in Shanghai in sharp contrast to the prices of daily necessaries which were moving up frantically, the diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States turned from bad to worse. Realizing the nearing of a show-down, the United States Government ordered its marines in China to move to the Philippines in November, marking the end of the American invasion of China by armed force.

The dawn of December 8 broke with the shelling of a British gun-boat and the seizure of an American gun-boat on the Wangpoo.

Simultaneously with the sinking of the British gun-boat, Japanese troops entered the International Settlement to seize all enemy property there and put all enemy nationals under Japanese protection. This marks the beginning of the third period which has completely changed the economic character of great Shanghai.

The outbreak of the war, immediately followed by the brilliant victories won by the Japanese Naval and Air forces over the United States and British forces in the Pacific has earned the confidence of the Chinese masses in Central Reserve Bank notes, and by the end of this year, the circulation of these notes is expected to exceed 200,000,000 yuan.

Enemy Assets Named

The Finance Ministry Wednesday designated the United States and Britain enemy countries subject to the controls stipulated in the Enemy Assets Management Law Enforcement Ordinance promulgated Tuesday. The designation naturally embraces the Philippines and all other territories of the United States, India and all other dominions and colonies of Great Britain.

Our Chemical Industry

Control of Southwestern Pacific Promises Japan Self-Sufficiency in Chemical Articles—Substitution Industry Also Being Pushed For Chemical Autarchy

Japan can obtain itself so much chemical articles by developing the resources of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and by increasing the production of their substitutes in Japan that it has no need to fear anything from the cessation of their importation from the so-called third countries, states Engineer Izumi Taniguchi of the Chemical Bureau, the Commerce and Industry Ministry, in his contribution to the magazine "Chemistry and Fibers."

Before the China Affair, Japan imported, it is said, about 80 per cent of its industrial raw materials, but now that it is almost beyond hope to obtain commodities from any third country, except Thailand and French Indo-China, it is the need of the hour for Japan to consider measures how to cope with the situation.

What kinds of commodities are short-supplied in Japan? What measures have been considered or taken by it to cover the shortage?

There are a variety of important raw materials hitherto imported by Japan to fill a small or large part of its demand, but they are obtainable adequately now from the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, except perhaps potassiums, petroleum, platinum, mercury, antimony, nickel, asbestos, raw cotton and wool, which could not be hoped to be secured sufficiently at once within the same sphere.

However, even these articles are being produced gradually in Japan, Mr. Taniguchi writes. For petroleum, artificial oil manufacturing projects are making steady headway, and the production of dehydrated alcohol is increasing satisfactorily, while in Manchoukuo the oil-shale industry is being extended. Mercury, antimony and nickel resources are not entirely absent in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and their development and the use of their substitutes may satisfy the demand to a certain degree.

Potash Demand May Be Met

The minimum demand for potash may be met, too, by an increased production of bittern, alunite or potash from seaweed. The mining of asbestos is developing in Manchoukuo and Inner Mongolia, and the shortage of it is met by the utilization of rock-wool and glass fiber. The increased production of wool and raw cotton is attempted in North China, Manchoukuo and Chosen, and for the present their shortage can be covered by staple fiber. Things are changing materially now by the shifting of the raw silk trade from export to home business.

The chemical industrial raw materials of more than ¥500,000 in import, value, selected by Mr. Taniguchi from the Foreign Trade Returns for 1937, are leather, pulp, pine resin, tannic extracts, coal-tar distillates casein, dyes and pigments, sodium nitrate, cotton-seed oil, shellac, carbon black, castor bean, cork, other resins, tanning preparations, lacquer, hop, paraffin, borate of soda, grinding and polishing materials, beef tallow, methanol, olive oil, gelatine, gum arabic, wood oil, argol, nickel sulphate, pitch and asphalt, and drugs, chemicals, medicines, etc. Besides, salt was for the most part imported.

Of these commodities, Mr. Taniguchi states, the Japanese will have little to fear from the cessation of import of lacquer and shellac, when their supply is assured from Thailand and French Indo-China. As for salt, its increased production projects are making steady progress in Manchoukuo, the Kwantung Leased Territory and North China.

A step to make ourselves self-sufficient in leather has been taken by mobilizing pigs, horses, dogs, and aquatic animals, and if more may be imported than at present from French Indo-China, it would not be difficult for Japan to obtain adequate supplies within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere alone. Imitation leather and vulcanized fibers are used as substitutes. Casein is already covered by bean albumen for the most part, and for some special uses, an urea resin adhesive serves as another substitute.

Resin Output Rushed

Serious efforts are being made for increasing the output of pine resin in Japan, while paper makers, its largest consumers, are economizing its consumption by using bean albumen or hardened oil or soap. For pine resin and dammar and copal resin, the substitution of carbolic acid resin and phthalic acid resin is considered. For gum arabic and other pastes, bean albumen, seaweed paste, and starch paste are used as substitutes.

Castor oil may be replaced in part by bean oil, etc. Different articles are being studied as to their possible substitution for lubricating oil. The shortage of gelatine may be covered by obtaining its material from whale and other aquatic animal hides. The question is that of photographic gelatine.

As to tanning materials, Mr. Taniguchi mentions that tannin is already extracted from some barks in and out of Japan, and substitute tannin is obtained, from the waste liquid of pulp. At the same time, a project is progressing steadily for synthesizing tanning, and the substitution of some things for tannin is being studied as dye stuff of fishing nets.

Wood oil and cotton seed oil may be imported from China for a part of the demand.

PROFIT-TAKE MOVES FOLLOWED BY FALLS

Declines of ¥3-4 Seen in Rayon, Sugar; Textiles Sag By ¥3-5

In the wake of hurried profit-taking operations that swept through the early morning calls, came declines in miscellaneous stocks in successive waves on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

From the very beginning, the bears took to profit-taking selling, causing miscellaneous shares to sag one after another in the first and second calls.

Teikoku Rayon, new, Toyo Rayon and Ensuiko Sugar lost as much as ¥3 to ¥4 following the heavy profit-taking selling by the bears. Affected by the easiness of these peace industry stocks, Tokyo Exchange, new, lost strength, and lingered along a level 80 sen lower than its closing price on the previous day during the first call of the morning session.

For a time, the stock slumped to ¥144.10, but indicated a rather strong resistance later as all brokers refrained from fresh selling operations.

Under the influence of the weak and irregular movements of the miscellaneous shares in the short-term division, fiber and shipping shares in the long-term division declined sharply.

Dai Nippon Spinning fell ¥5 while Chosen Spinning sagged by ¥3. All other spinning shares in the same section suffered a loss of ¥2 on the average.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

Open. Clos.

	Jan.	Feb.
Fuji Spin (50)	69.0	69.9
Fuji, new (25)	40.3	40.6
Kanegafuchi (50)	165.3	166.3
Do, new (25)	108.4	109.7
Teikoku Ray (50)	....	110.0
Tei'ku Ray (37½)	101.7	101.8
Toyo Rayon, n(50)	82.0	81.9
Tokyo Rayon (50)	39.8	38.0
Tokyo Light (50)	62.6	....
Electro-chem (50)	....	64.1
Ensuiko Sug (50)	68.6	69.6
Japan Min (50)	65.5	65.7
M'churia Ind (50)	62.8	63.7
Tokyo Stock (50)	145.2	146.0
Do, new (50)	144.6	145.2
Second Section		
N. Y. K. (50)	....	113.0
Do, new (37½)	94.7	95.3
O. S. K. (50)	....	100.3
Do, new (37½)	82.5	83.8
Ishikawajima (50)	....	79.0
Ishikawajima (25)	48.9	49.1
Uraga Dock (50)	117.0	115.6
M'bishi Heavy (50)	92.0	90.9
Hitachi Works (50)	77.1	77.6
Iwaki Col (50)	....	34.0
Steel Tube (50)	75.7	76.4
Asano Cem (50)	53.6	53.7
Third Section		
S. M. R. (50)	....	72.0
Japan Fat (50)	62.5	62.1
Japan Soda (25)	31.9	32.0
Japan Oil (50)	78.3	78.9
Karafuto Oil (50)	....	52.0
Nichiro Fish (50)	77.5	77.0
Shochiku (50)	59.5	60.0

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Kogo 5s	105.45	105.45	105.45	105.45
Second 5s	105.40	105.40	105.40	105.40
First 4s	122.60	102.60	102.60	102.60

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	145.5	145.9	144.1	144.6
N. Y. K., old	113.9	114.5	112.5	113.6
N. Y. K., new	93.8	95.0	93.3	94.4
Kanegafuchi Spin.	165.0	165.5	163.5	164.1
Kanegafuchi, n.	108.4	109.0	106.1	107.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	99.8	101.8	99.8	100.1
Osaka Stock, new	84.4	84.4	82.0	82.3
S. M. Railway	71.3	71.4	71.1	71.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	91.1	91.9	91.1	91.5
Tokyo Light	62.2	63.0	62.5	63.0
Hitachi Works	75.6	76.5	75.6	76.5
Japan Steel Tube	75.5	76.5	75.1	75.2
Japan Oil	77.1	77.7	76.6	77.2
Japan Mining	65.0	65.3	65.0	65.3
Manchuria Ind	63.2	63.2	63.0	63.0

AMERICAS SURFEITED WITH FARM PRODUCE

Itself Overstocked, U.S. Unable To Help Latin America

Latin American countries have been suffering from increasing stocks of agricultural products owing to their loss of European markets, while the United States is also experiencing a similar discomfort so that it cannot afford to buy up the surplus products of these countries, says the Yomiuri. This is proving a great stumbling-bloc in the way of economic cooperation between North and South America.

If the United States imports surplus agricultural products from fellow countries in the Western Hemisphere, the paper points out, the prices of these products in American markets will sharply move downward and this finally may bring on a serious social problem.

The following is the 1938 statistics of agricultural products from South and Central America: (In $1,000)

	Total exports	Exports to U.S.A.	Exports to Europe	Exports to Others
Coffee	233.501	57%	17%	26%
Sugar	115.704	72	19	9
Raw wool	92.187	8	56	46
Raw cot.	76.535	2	53	45
Wheat	61.138	—	19	81
Linseed	59.572	26	5	69
Corn	59.299	—	47	53
Grains	50.935	4	38	58
Banana	28.139	79	9	12
Cocoa	21.672	67	20	13

As shown in the table, the commodities which the United States can import to a significant extent are coffee, sugar, banana and cocoa, while America is not an important buyer of such main products of South and Central America as raw cotton, wheat, corn and grains.

Competent observers predict that the United States will, despite its strenuous efforts, not be able to take any efficient measures to settle the problem regarding the increasing stocks of agricultural products in fellow countries in the Western Hemisphere.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihonbashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880
Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥144,650,000
PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo
H. Kashiwagi
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama
N. Watanabe
D. Nohara
C. Arima
K. Nishi
Head Office, Yokohama
J. OKADA, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Agent
BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria
Bangkok
Batavia
Berlin
Calcutta
Bombay
Canton
Changchiakow
Chefoo
Dairen
Fengtien
Hamburg
Hankow
Hanoi
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Peking
Rangoon
Rio de Janeiro
Saigon
San Francisco
Seattle
Semarang
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Sydney
Tientsin
Tsinan
Tsingtao
Yingkow
Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
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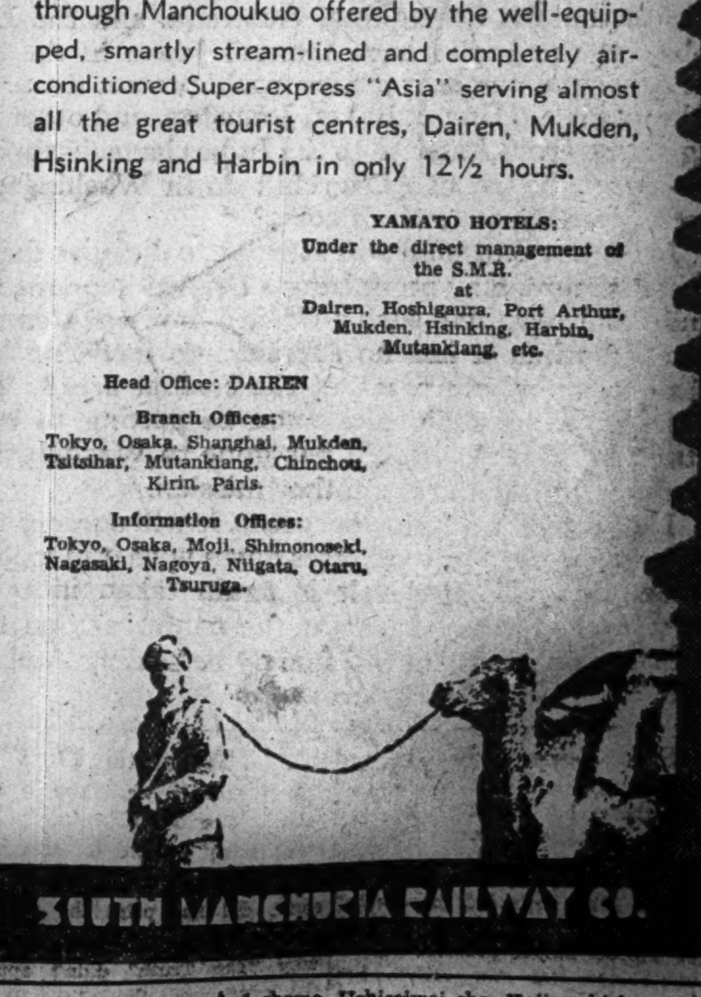

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1941

The Occupation of Davao and Wake

Our highest tribute goes today to the valiant men of Japan's glorious Army and Navy who have stormed and taken Davao and Wake, two more ill-gotten American strongholds in the Pacific. Coming only a day after the complete occupation of Davao, the capitulation of Wake heightens all the more our feeling of jubilation as well as of heartfelt thanks to the brave and gallant men of our fighting services.

The taking of these two citadels of American imperialistic exploitation will be a severe psychological shock to the enemy which had reposed such high hopes during the past few days in the fact that Wake and Davao were still holding out.

One after another, these powerful American outposts bow to the might of Japan's Army and Navy. And with their fall yet another link in the chain by which the Anglo-American plunderers have bound the peoples of Greater East Asia is put asunder.

Churchill's Fatal Mission

Britannia's days are done.

There is no better proof of this than the humble visit paid by Churchill on Roosevelt. What a fall must proud Britannia's vanity, conceit and arrogance have taken on the day this representative of the haughtiest race the world has known, called meekly and unobtrusively at Washington to beg for help.

This was no mid-ocean conference of two leaders conferring on equal terms as was the case with the meeting on the Prince of Wales. It was the call of a man who has swallowed his pride and cast aside the last vestige of his country's honor. The once mighty British Empire is truly tottering. Rotten to the core, it still does not realize that the jig is up, that the Day of Judgment has finally come. Her shameless robbery of India and the Malay States and Hongkong, her disgraceful conduct toward the nations of Europe and of Asia and finally her act of profanation in posing as a defender of Christianity while consorting with communism, have brought God's wrath upon her head.

Churchill's surprise visit to the United States can have but one result—failure. So desperate is the plight of the Anglo-American camp that their situation is obviously beyond retrieve. Even the unprecedented act of the once proud England's Prime Minister going begging hat in hand to parvenu America cannot save the day. The United States is hurt and herself desperately in need of help.

For months Britain has been crying that only American help could save the British Empire. Now, by her own admission, Britain stands doomed. The United States, terror-stricken over her own weakness, has cancelled the Lend-Lease Aid. Without this blood transfusion, England cannot survive. If America has nothing to give, what will Churchill's visit avail?

For months American interventionists have claimed that American convoys would nullify German submarine power. The United States today has, however, no navy worthy of name for convoy duty. With his American ally reduced over-night to a naval liability instead of an asset, what can Churchill's visit do to refloat the wrecks at the bottom of Pearl Harbor?

For months Chungking, Australia, and the Dutch orphan of the Indies have taunted Japan in the belief that American bombing planes would protect them. But Wake, Midway, Guam, Baker, Johnston, and other stepping stones from America to the Indies have disappeared over-night. What can Churchill do in Washington to create new islands in the Pacific?

No doubt Churchill will attempt to disguise the futility of his mission by organizing a Unified Supreme Command. But what will such a Unified Supreme Command command when it has no supplies, no navy, no bases, and no army within reach of the combat area? These British traveling diplomats must be getting to be experts in futility. Churchill has gone to Washington to grace the failure of still another mission.

If Churchill's mission succeeds, it will succeed merely in bringing the United States down with it in a double-suicide pact. If Roosevelt is again taken in by this crafty instigator as he was at the conference on board the Prince of Wales, he will merely be sealing America's doom.

Sugar Center in Brazil

Pernambuco, one of the states of the arid Northeast, has from Colonial days been the principal sugar center in Brazil. However, its overseas shipments which were the sixth largest in Brazil in 1940, depended principally upon castorseed, while sugar remained as the second largest product. Third in importance was raw cotton, the quality of which has improved considerably in recent years due to the energetic program initiated toward scientific culture.

Telling the Truth

A newspaper was running a serial called "The Truth." One week, so much being devoted to other matters, the editor, unable to continue the story, did not print the week's installment. When a reader inquired as why "The Truth" didn't appear in the newspaper, the editor answered, "'The Truth' was crowded out of the issue on account of more important matter."

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Beware of Peace

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part I

There is a tremendous significance in Article Three of the new alliance treaty signed between Japan, Germany and Italy on December 12 which, I think, deserves particular attention. It reads: "Japan, Germany and Italy shall, even after the termination of the war in their victory, cooperate most closely for the purpose of realizing a righteous new order in the meaning of the Tripartite Pact which they signed on September 27, 1940."

While battles are being fought our minds are so concentrated on the exciting war news, daily nay, hourly reported in such breathless succession that we are apt to neglect post-bellum problems, or what may occur immediately after the actual combat is over. Indeed hot-blooded young men of combative spirit may exclaim that the first and last concern of a country at war is victory and that all other matters, including after-victory considerations, may wait till we have won the war. This is a dangerous thought.

We must remember that just as on the very minute war is declared the killing of the enemy and the bombing of their fortresses are begun, so the same hour announcing the end of war will see the start of a fight for peace; which means that as we must be prepared for war in peace, so much we in war watch and be prepared for the "outbreak" of peace. Unless we are well armed for peace, our victory in war, won with no little sacrifice in blood and property, might be turned to defeat as the recent history of the world so eloquently teaches us.

Forewarned, War-armed

The signers of the alliance treaty between Japan, Germany and Italy were astute enough to foresee the future and the things likely to happen after victory, and have provided this clause binding one another in solemn pledge "even after the termination of this war in their victory" to closely cooperate in securing their original purpose of the war, namely, "realization of a righteous new order" in Europe and in East Asia. In other words, the three Allies have sworn not only to make this campaign their common cause till it shall end in their victory but continue fighting, after the termination of the war, to win their peace-victory, as they have won their war-victory.

The far-seeing and the deep-thinking wisdom of the statesmen of the three countries may best be appreciated if we only turn our thought back on the last World War—how it started and ended, and how wide was the gulf that yawned between their declared war-aims and the results thereof, between their words at the outset of war and their acts at its end, and how their "victory" was at last turned to defeat precisely for the reason that they stopped cooperating one with another directly their "victory" was won.

'Too Proud to Fight'

So we may, and indeed we must, review some of the more glaring things which they had declared before and during the war they would perform but which they failed to perform after it, or rather those things which they did perform in flat contradiction to their own solemn pledges. Some of the phrases coined by the late President Wilson were so widely publicized that they are still remembered and quoted. Take, for instance, this one made in the days of America's neutrality: "There is such a thing as a nation being too proud to fight." Did Wilson's America prove "too proud to fight?" I had it from a personal friend of Mr. Wilson in Paris, 1919 that he would have given anything to have this sentence exterminated from the universe. But once it was out of his mouth it could not be put back into it.

The best slogan in the Presidential campaign of 1916 for Mr. Wilson was: "He kept us out of war." He followed it up with many brilliant and unforgettable phrases such as, for instance, "a nation could be so right (in maintaining neutrality) that it could not fight." All this saintly and humane attitude of the peacemaker Wilson suddenly effected a strange transformation on April 2, 1917, as witnessed his famous Congressional speech of that day; in which he definitely proved that the United States "could be so proud that it could and must fight Germany."

He also enunciated many other laudatory principles in conducting the war and noble promises in case of victory for the Western Allies, fully approved and applauded by the statesmen of the Allies and their peoples, and were broadcast to the whole world till the very children in the street in the uttermost corners of the earth knew them by heart.

Now, what was the conduct of the statesmen of the "victorious" Allies at the Peace Conference in 1919? Did any of their acts in Paris in the least resemble the high principles and generous promises they had voiced and pledged during the war? Every student of the International History from Versailles Peace to Today knows what had happened at the "Peace" Conference. I am speaking from personal knowledge when I say that I know something of the mood and the temper of the allied statesmen who dictated the Versailles Peace and controlled the world affairs for some years after it, for I had the privilege of being in Paris during the best parts of 1919 while the Peace Conference was in progress, and followed the march of events in that period as did the news correspondents gathered from all parts of the world.

"We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship." These were the words uttered by President Wilson in his speech. But in 1919 the Allied statesmen imposed on Germany terms so terrible that Germany was literally "ruined," and, moreover, in enforcing these terms, maintained the blockade during the period of the Conference till Germany signed up with the result that hundreds of thousands of women and children of Germany for whom the Allied nations had "nothing but sympathy and friendship" were starved to death.

(To Be Concluded)

READERS IN COUNCIL

'Dunkirk' Story Repeated

To the Editor:

The Imperial Japanese forces, driving into the northwest corner of the Malay Peninsula and forcing the speedy withdrawal of the British troops, went on to capture the island of Penang, admittedly a vitally important post in military strategy affecting Malaya, Burma and the Indian Ocean.

A stubborn resistance was expected here, but instead the British made a "strategic withdrawal," leaving behind as rear-guards thousands of native and Indian troops. "Shortage of transportation facilities" was given as the reason for the abandonment of part of the Empire forces, but was it a coincidence that only the native and Indian soldiers were left behind?

It is still fresh in our memories of the story of Dunkirk—where the Britons made the first of their now famous "strategic withdrawals," leaving behind the French to cover their retreat and to suffer death and capture in the hands of the advancing German armies. And, then there was Crete—where the Greeks this time undertook the task of covering another British withdrawal. . . .

A story repeated—this time in the other side of the world—in Malaya. The British are always in the front line—when there is a "strategic withdrawal." Is this delegation of rear-guard duty to units other than of the British Home Guards a part of English military strategy? Is this a part of those traditions of which the English military are so proud?

Such desertions of a valiant ally, of a component unity of its armies—in a word, of a brother-in-arms, is becoming a story repeated—perhaps, soon, to become a tradition to be honored, but only by the British. . . .

H. M.

Tokyo, December 24, 1941

Anglo-Saxons Worried Over Developments in Pacific

D.N.B.

In reports and commentaries of the London papers on the military events in the Pacific, the situation in Malaya and on the Philippines is described as very serious. Most of the papers are sharply criticizing the British defense preparations, especially the air defense of Malaya, and are pointing out that former declarations of the British Commander-in-Chief had been misleading.

Utterances of the Australian press are also published, in which a similarly critical attitude becomes apparent. Excerpts from American papers are given to understand that the plan is considered in the United States to abandon either the Philippines or Malaya, as both of them could hardly be defended against the Japanese at the same time.

The New York Post is stating in an editorial that Singapore had become an American problem that could not be overlooked. The entire British Empire was hinging on Singapore. Without this fortress, America was facing an enemy who could throttle the United States from a distance, while it would be out of the reach of the Americans.

The military correspondent of the Daily Express is asking how things could take such a disastrous turn in East Asia after the Japanese attack, so that now the Japanese were already standing in North Borneo. Even if the oil fields in Sarawak were destroyed, the Japanese would be able to resume production within three months.

Man, Atom in Universe, Must Work for Happiness

The human race was declared to be moving toward a more perfect world society.

With wars, such as the present one, mankind is under a continual threat of complete social disintegration, Dr. Alfred E. Emerson, of the University of Chicago, said recently.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, official organization of American scientific societies, is collaborating in arranging special symposia on medical science, particularly aviation medicine.

Remarking that man was still millions of years behind insects in perfecting a social organization, Dr. Emerson added optimistically that "through enlarged capacity for conditioned behavior" and mutual helpfulness "he has discovered a new mechanism of evolution producing rapid and complex social changes," to build a better world.

In the present development of a new society, he said man had attained the ability to pass on through speech, printing, radio and writing his knowledge to future generations, assuring the progress of knowledge providing this movement proceeded faster than tendencies toward social suicide in war.

Dr. Clarence I. Lewis, of Harvard University, added an optimistic note for the future of society in the same symposium. "Our age is the age of science, the age in which science becomes the principal agency through which human life transforms itself, and is looked upon as our main hope for human betterment," he declared.

Man must come to realize that he is only an atom in the universe, one of countless millions of such particles which go to make up society, and he must learn to work and cooperate with all other men and the forces of the universe in order to live happily, Dr Charles Hartshorne, of the University of Chicago, declared in another report before the symposium.

Shades of Shakespeare!

Shakespeare (or Bacon, if you belong to that school of thought) would shudder, according to The Peoria Journal-Transcript, if he could see the paraphrasing on a restaurant window in East Peoria. In bold letters across the place appears the line: "What Foods These Morsels Be."

ITALY ENJOYS ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS WITH BIG SUCCESS

Unremitting Care and Attention Exerted by Government For Steady Improvement of Traffic Facilities

Economia Fascista

As the electrification of the Italian railways progresses, the day is steadily approaching when Italy will be exploiting to the full its greatest source of natural wealth: water power, or, as it is sometimes termed, "white coal," the use of which is gradually replacing that of mineral coal and setting the country free from a servitude which has burdened its trade balance ever since steam traction came into use.

When it is recalled that a saving of 600,000 tons of coal per annum is effected by the adoption of electric traction, representing about 28 per cent of the present coal consumption for steam traction, an idea may be obtained of the extremely important part played by hydroelectric power in the operation of the Italian State Railways, with their 10,560 miles of track, equivalent to 68 per cent of the total mileage of railway Lines in the whole peninsula.

Efficiency Increased

Ever since coming into power, the Fascist Government has devoted unremitting care and attention to the problem of electrification as part and parcel of the wider aspects of a steady improvement in railway transport as a whole. It is of course natural, and also consistent with the practical execution of the corporative doctrines, that, in so far as the railways are concerned, forming as they do one of the essentials of a nation's daily life, evolution and progress, Fascism should have set out to increase their efficiency as well as to free them as much as possible in peacetime and still more in case of war, from all that may subordinate their regular operation to the fluctuations of markets and products and to other forces outside the country.

On February 21, 1935, the Supreme Defense Commission drew up a statement declaring that the Commission "had systematically studied the very origins of resources, organizing and [illegible] ging their conversion into [illegible] forms for use and consumption [illegible] that consequently the Commission could definitely deny the truth of "the set phrase, all too often repeated, concerning Italian poverty in raw materials, especially in connection with "high-powered fuels, for which Italy in peacetime is dependent on foreign markets; the nation has, however developed its hydroelectric power and the Commission consider that, in case of war, . . . etc."

It is obvious therefore that so satisfactory a situation can and must have a very beneficial influence on the general economy of the Italian railways and, in particular, on the portion of the system operated by electricity.

Lines Electrified

Everyone knows that Italy can be proud of having been the first country to introduce heavy electric traction when the Valtellina and Varese lines were electrified in 1902 and later, between 1910 and 1914, with the important Giovi and Mont Cenis lines. Twenty-one years later, in 1923, Year I of the Fascist Era, only 435 miles of electric line were being operated by the State Railways. In the succeeding 12 years, no less than 1,100 miles of track were electrified, representing more than twice the mileage converted during the previous period referred to above, while a first series of works to be completed before 1936 was undertaken over a total of 700 miles of track.

In addressing the Chamber Deputies on the budget on May 15, 1935, Signor Benni, then Minister of Communications, said: "With the strong impulse which, in accordance, with the usual Fascist system, has been given to the whole work, electrification of these new portions of the line will be terminated before the appointed time."

Among the most important groups of lines electrified up to the present, is the Tuscany-Liguria-Piedmont group, including the important main line from Leghorn to Modane, one of the longest (284 miles) electrified lines in Europe.

Satisfactory Solution

A tri-phase 3,700-volt low frequency current (16.7 cycles per second) was adopted on almost the whole length of this line, this having been found to be the most satisfactory solution when planning the electrification of main lines running through mountain passes, such as the Giovi and Mont Cenis lines. At that time this system presented the advantages of great simplicity together with a light electric engine.

Even today, after over 20 years of experience, these early conclusions still hold good; consequently, if electrification had been confined to lines running through mountainous areas, where a maximum speed of 31 miles per hour may be considered as sufficient and where great variations of speed are not required, it would doubtless have been unnecessary to take any other type of current into consideration.

Latterly, however, now that nearly all the mountain lines have already been electrified, when contemplating the advisability of extending electric traction to main lines traversing flat country and carrying heavy traffic, it has been found not only desirable to attain speeds exceeding 60 miles an hour, but also necessary to vary the speeds adopted within fairly wide limits. Tri-phase current is not, however, so well suited to these requirements as continuous current, which, thanks to the progress made and to recent technical improvements, is perfectly adapted for the purpose.

Experiment Made

The State Railways made an important experiment with electric traction operated on continuous current on the Foggia-Benevento line, extending its use later to the Benevento-Naples line and installing fixed and mobile substations with high-powered mercury transformers. It is interesting to note that a 3,000-volt cable tension has been selected for use of these lines, although foreign railway experts consider such a voltage excessive, and limit their tension to 1,500 volts.

It may be stated that results obtained in Italy have been entirely satisfactory, both as regards tension and the type of engine adopted, so that the same system, with some very slight improvements, has been applied to the main express line from Bologna to Florence. This was the first Italian heavy traffic line operated with a system of electric traction which was later applied extensively to the other main lines of the Italian railways.

Now that the electrification of the Bologna-Florence line has been extended through Rome to Naples, only 10 hours are required to cover the distance between Milan and Naples, instead of 16 hours and 40 minutes until 1925 and 12 hours and 20 minutes as was the case until a short time ago.

Results of Studies Excellent

A brief study of the electric engines now used, of which there were 300 in 1922 as against about 1,000 today, with an aggregate increase in power from 575,000 horsepower to 2,000,000 horsepower, may well be of some interest. The limit set to the weight of rolling stock allowed on several of the Italian lines has led to the study of new types of electric engines on the same principle as was adopted in determining the more recent types of steam engines, in order to effect as much reduction in weight per unit of horsepower developed as possible, with a consequent reduction of purchase price and running costs resulting from reduced consumption.

The amount of power developed remains, however, the same. While the results of these studies have been excellent in the case of the new steam locomotives (Kg. 46.9 per unit of horsepower installed), those obtained with the new electric engines have been more satisfactory.

The State Railways have also arranged an organic system of current supply lines with the main objective of combining the electric system for the railways with that of the nation's general supplies of hydro-and thermo-electric power, in this way ensuring a simultaneous supply for the many requirements of the electric railways through a number of production stations.

Power Supply on Contract

The power supplied by the stations belonging to the State Railways represents only about one-third of that required for operating the lines already electrified. The remainder is supplied on contract by private concerns. The reason why it is considered advisable to build and operate certain stations by the railway management directly is, in the first place, because it is desirable to control the charges of private firms and, in the second place, because in this way certain sources of hydroelectric power are exploited which would otherwise be operated at a loss by private firms, or else would not be operated at all.

In 1930 the stations belonging to the State and to private individuals consumed 182,000 kilowatts of power for electric traction on the lines of the State Railways, while in later years the power consumed has risen to 376,000,000 kilowatts, of which 122,000,000 was produced directly by the management.

A brief glance at the lines already electrified will also be of interest. These include almost all the mountain lines, the Giovi and Mont Cenis lines electrified before the March on Rome and the following, electrified since the advent of Fascism:

Bologna-Florence-Rome-Naples; Sampierdarena-Ovada-Alexandria; Foggia-Naples; Bolzano-Brenner; Fornovo-La Spezia; Rome-Sulmona; Rome-Civitavecchia-Leghorn-Genoa-Turin-Modane.

New Electrified Line

In 1933 it was decided to electrify the line running along the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea, from Salerno to Reggio Calabria (264 miles), in order to speed up communications with Calabria and Sicily. This section is now complete, electric trains running from Rome right through to Reggio Calabria.

With approximately 3,100 miles of electrified line, Italy now occupied in this respect one of the foremost positions in the world, without taking any account of lines electrified by private companies. The Fascist Government has decided to bring this figure up to 5,600 miles (on the State Railways), including all the mountain lines and those carrying the heaviest traffic.

The present program, if the budget permits, will increase the electrified mileage by 3,100 miles by the end of 1944. Among the lines included in this program is the Cuneo Ventimiglia line, which has some very steep gradients, and is 61 miles in length, 12 miles of which run through French territory. Several special express trains are now running, some operated by electric engines and others by internal combustion engines; these trains serve the main lines, quite extraordinary speeds being obtained, not only on trial runs, but also in the regular course of the service. Such speeds as 100 miles per hour are now quite usual with these trains.

Important Improvement

The lines operated by electricity now enjoy many important advantages, such as the complete elimination of smoke in the tunnels (since many long stretches of line in Italy have long series of tunnels, this is an important improvement), the doubling of the commercial speed of the trains and a considerable increase in the number of carriages included in the composition of each train, thus permitting the line to carry much heavier traffic.

In connection with this last point, it should also be stated that many improvements have been made in the construction of the rolling stock, including the adoption of metal bodies for carriages; these afford greater security for passengers in case of derailment; steel trains also enjoy a greater stability at high speeds.

Heaviest Traffic Area

A significant instance of the advantages offered by electric as against steam traction may be found in the lines leading to the port of Genoa—one of the heaviest traffic areas in Italy. The lines in this district now carry about 4,000 trucks daily, so that they are capable of dealing with the entire volume of the present port traffic and will also suffice for the increased amount which will undoubtedly result from the enlargements now being made to the port.

Generally speaking, it may be said that the electrification of the Italian railways has made it possible to make important reductions in running costs and to offer many interesting improvements in the service.

The increase in electrified mileage contemplated by the Fascist Government will also help the economic situation of the country by utilizing fixed plant and rolling stock to a much greater extent than was previously possible, when only small groups of isolated line were operated by electricity.

Problem Best Understood

The work of electrification in Italy has been followed with deep interest by the whole world and aroused the interest of many experts assembled at the International Electricity Congress held in Paris some years ago. Several engineers specializing in electric traction and belonging to the staff of the Italian State Railways attended this Congress and they had the satisfaction of hearing an official declaration made by the assembly to the effect that Italy is one of the countries where the problem of electric railway traction has been most studied and best understood, both by builders and by operators. It was further declared that in this respect the Italian railways now occupy a position worthy of the greatest consideration.

Now that the electric or internal combustion engines operating on the Italian State Railways develop some 2,000 and more horsepower and attain commercial speeds of over 100 miles per hour, it is indeed amusing to recall how the first steam engine built by Trevithick in 1804, when on trial at Mrthyr Tydvil, could not pull a load of 13 tons at a speed of five miles per hour.

It is also gratifying to think of the high degree of progress attained in railway traction in particular, through the achievements of the Italian Government which has effected countless improvements in power and has increased the mileage electrified on a really extensive scale.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

State Ministers including Premier General Hideki Tojo on Wednesday had the honor of being present at the Court luncheon which was given in their honor at noon at the Homeiden Hall in the Imperial Palace.

Besides State Ministers, H.I.H. Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda, Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Imperial Household Minister, Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Grand Chamberlain, and General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, were also honored with the Imperial luncheon.

The Danish Legation in Tokyo has announced that the Danish Government has accepted the resignation of Mr. Reginald W. Pearce as Honorary Danish Consul at Kobe. Pending the appointment of a new Honorary Consul, Mr. A. N. Peterson will serve as acting Danish Consul. The Consulate has temporarily moved to the Tokiwa Building, No. 20 Akashi-machi, Kobe.

Friends of Captain Kenneth F. H. Kruger, well-known resident of Yokohama for more than 30 years, will regret to learn that he died of heart trouble at the age of 59 on Wednesday, December 17. The interment took place at the Bluff cemetery on Friday, December 19.

The Thrift Shop, between Roppongi tram stop and the Hill Pharmacy, will be closed today but will be opened as usual on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Takuichi Omura, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, accompanied by his family, attended the First Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert at the Sangyo, Kaikan, Tuesday evening, in which program his daughter, Miss Takiko Omura, made her debut performance as a violinist.

A "Grand Variety" program of light music will be presented at the Kyoritsu Hall, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, 1 and 6 p.m. today, under the auspices of the Inawa Association. Performances will be given by Fukuo Tanaka and his band; Matashi Taniguchi and his band; "Bucky" Shirakata and the Doo-Doo Hulaians; the "Star of the Southern Cross" Tango Ensemble; Jun Watanabe and his harp quartet; Tadashi Osanai, French accordion soloist; several singing screen stars, including Miss Hideko Takamine, Miss Harue Wakahara, Akira Kishii, and Miss Hisako Yamane; and other prominent light music singers such as Miss Helen Honda, Miss Masako Minami, and Eisuke Nagara.

The Nambu Harmonica Ensemble will hold its 14th periodical concert at the Nihon Seinenkan, 1 p.m. today. Among those appearing on the program are Shinki Nambu, harmonica soloist and conductor; Soichiro Namioka, bass; Miss Ayako Ichihara, soprano; Hiroo Yoneyama, tenor, and several others.

Under the auspices of the Tokyo Light Music Amateur Society, and with the assistance of the Japan Columbia Phonograph Recording Company, a "Gala Evening of Light Music" will be staged at the Hibiya Public Hall, 6 p.m. today. Hisashi Moriyama, singer, accompanied by the Columbia Orchestra under the baton of Ryo Watanabe; the Kalua Kamaainas Ensemble; Miss Akiko Futaba, soprano; Hisao Ito, baritone, and his band; the Columbia Rhythm Boys, and Masaharu Aoki with his "Septet Portenio" are among the attractions of the program.

The Gekidan Todo (Tokyo Juvenile Drama Company) will give the last performances of its 51st periodical stage production at the National New Theater, Tsukiji, 1 and 6 p.m. today. "Spring at the Branch School," a play in five acts by Keisuke Tsutsui, based on an original story by Kunio Motoki, will be presented under the direction of Hiroshi Miyazu, founder and director of the company. Costume and stage designs are by Keiichi Shibata. The leading roles will be taken by Tadashi Koizumi, Kazumasa Hoshino, Miss Kyoko Kugai, Miss Yoshiko Sakurai, and Miss Eiko Sakurai, juvenile star players of the company.

Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu will speak over the national radio program, 7:30 p.m. today, on the subject, "The Remaking of World History."

The Ko Chamber Trio, composed of Miss Tamae Ko, violin; Yukichi Ko, cello, and Saburo Takemura, piano, will offer a program including Nobutoki's "Umi Yukaba"; Mozart's Menuet and Lullaby; Brahms' Hungarian Dance No. 6; Schumann's Traeumerei, and other popular selections, 6:30 p.m. today, over the national radio network.

New patriotic poetry by contemporary Japanese poets, including Nobutsuna Sasaki and others, will be recited over the national radio program, 7:35 a.m. today, by Hiroshi Obinata, prominent screen actor.

"Rokudan", a classical Japanese koto composition newly arranged by Michio Miyagi, the famous blind musician, will be performed by Mr. Miyagi and members of his Japanese music ensemble, following the news broadcast at 9 p.m. today, over the national radio program.

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, directed by Masao Shinohara, is scheduled to broadcast an orchestra program over the national radio network, following the news broadcast at 10 a.m. today.

Kikugoro Onoe and Mitsugoro Bando, prominent Kabuki players, will be starred in a radio performance of the Kabuki play, "Onshu Ijo", which will be transmitted over the national program, 1 p.m. today.

U.S. Unpopular in Hawaii

D.N.B.

Again the notorious "Fifth Column" had to serve as an excuse for the clumsy mistakes and the inability of one of Roosevelt's associates. Secretary of the Navy Knox tried to calm the apprehension of the American people at the catastrophic losses on Hawaii by accusing the population of the Island with open resistance. We know that Roosevelt and his tools persecute any one as a member of the "Fifth Column," who fights for his national independence against the plutocratic methods of Jewish capitalism.

Although Hawaii has been occupied for 45 years, American politicians did not yet succeed in winning the sympathy of its population. The exploitation of the islands by American capitalists, especially the notorious Jewish speculation in real estate which deprived the native population of all land, except marshy districts, has filled Hawaiians with undying resentment.

Patiently Waiting

For his gallantry a Scottish soldier was given a decoration. A week or so later a pal asked him:

"And what does the wife think of your medal, Sandy?"

"She doesna ken yet," was the re-

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National school hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:20 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Thursday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial talk on "Britain's Oriental Invasion History Final," by Dr. Shumei Okawa.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Minoru Kurihara; Patriotic Poems Recital by Den Ohinata; "American Pacific Fleet is annihilated," (T. Miyoshi) and others.
8:00 News: Music.
9:00 "Voices of the Nation."
10:00 News: Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under Masao Shinohara.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time: News: Popular songs.
1:00 Kabukiza Stage Relay (phonofilm): "Onshu Ijo" or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge," in four curtains.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News.
6:30 Chamber music by Taka Trio Band, composed by Tamae Taka (violin), Yukichi Taka (cello) and Sanro Takemura (piano); "Umi Yukaba" (K. Nobutoki), "Togeyo Seisen," (Y. Nagatsu), "Menuet" (Mozart), "Lullaby" (Mozart), "Hungarian Dance No. 6" (Brahms), "Traumerei" (Schumann) and others.
7:30 Talk on "New World History," by Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, retired.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement: Naniwabushi by Baio Kasugai.
9:00 News: Japanese Old Poem Recital: Koto Music by Michi Miyagi and others.
10:00 Time: Today's War Situation and